

212271

JPRS-SSA-85-047

13 June 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

ETIC QUALITY INSPECTED 3

19980302 097

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

REGION GETS LESS FRENCH AID

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

Generally speaking, the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean did not benefit from the 11 per cent increase in loans granted during 1984 by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, the main institution for financing France's aid programme. On the contrary, loans attributed to the seven countries which are traditionally recipients of French assistance - Djibouti, Somalia, Mozambique, the Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and the Seychelles - showed a noticeable decrease, from 964.6 million French francs in 1983 to 720.3 million last year. Only Mozambique in the category of countries with a gross national product of less than 475 dollars saw its share of aid rise from 140.3 million francs in 1983 to 234 million in 1984. While total assistance to countries in this category rose, the other three Indian Ocean states concerned (Comoros, Somalia and Madagascar) saw their allocations fall, in Somalia's case from 113.7 million francs to zero.

On the other hand, in the category of countries with a GNP of more than 800 dollars per head, loans to the Seychelles increased threefold from 21.6 million francs to 64.4 million. Those to Mauritius, however, fell sharply, from 125.1 million francs to 85.8 million, but this trend is not expected to continue in 1985.

CCCE loans to the countries mentioned were broken down as follows:

- Madagascar: 266 million francs for the rehabilitation of small irrigated plots (24m), technical assistance for the SIRAMA sugar plant (1.5m), diagnostic study of food production (3.1m), exploitation of the Haute Matsiatra forests (2m), maintenance equipment for the tuna fleet (10.5m), resuming production at the Solima refinery (43m), replacement of equipment at Omnium Industriel de Madagascar (11.2m), diagnostic study of the Amboanio cementworks (0.68m), renewal of the international telecommunications centre (10m), structural adjustment loan (160m).

- Mozambique: 234 million francs for emergency aid to buy seed (7m), rehabilitating six cotton gins (2m), repair of equipment at the Texlom textile plant in Maputo (50m), installing a satellite telecommunications network (75m), special loan for economic recovery (60m).

- Mauritius: 85.8 million francs for a development programme for small irrigated plots (7.55m), rehabilitation of livestock breeding centres (12m), hotel project (10m), extension of telephone system (50m).

- Seychelles: 64.4 million francs for establishment of tuna fishing company, the Société Thonière Seychelloise (26.5m), financing of State funds for that company (5.4m), creation of a fish marketing bureau (11m), installation of a new thermal generator in the Victoria power station (21.5m).

- Djibouti: 93.5 million francs for replacement of electrical installations at Dikhil and Ali Sabieh (34m), installation of a new automatic telex exchange (10m), urban development project (9.5m).

- Comoros: 16.8 million francs for extension of hotel facilities (7m), construction of a road to serve Moroni's new airport (3m), studies for the extension of water supply facilities for Moroni and Anjouan (1.8m), line of credit to finance operations of the Comoros Development Bank for agriculture and housing.

CSO: 3400/209

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID INCREASES--The toll taken by war and drought in Angola is highlighted in a report by the International Committee of the Red Cross which says there was a sharp increase in food aid given to displaced people in central Angola during November and December last year. The latest International Review of the ICRC said the organisation was able to step up its aid activities in the region despite "persistent logistic difficulties and security problems which meant that people had to frequently move from one place to another." The report said that in November 1 047 tonnes of food were distributed to about 93 000 people in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Benguela and Huila. In December the food aid increased to 1 238 tonnes distributed to 158 000 people. Assessments by ICRC medical teams confirmed the worsening food situation among displaced people and residents of the region. By the end of December about 8 800 undernourished children under six years old were being treated in 18 special food centres set up by the ICRC in Bie and Huambo provinces. Medicines and other medical supplies were given to hospitals and dispensaries in zones where the ICRC was in a position to monitor their use. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Apr 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/194

13 June 1985

BOTSWANA

DEBSWANA PRODUCTION RISES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Apr 85 p 7

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

BOTSWANA's growing importance in the international diamond industry is underlined by the production figures for 1984 contained in the De Beers annual report.

Production from De Beers Botswana (Debswana) mines rose to 12,9-million carats in 1984 from 10,7-million carats in 1983.

This was equal to 55% of the total output from De Beers Southern African mines of 23,336-million carats for 1984.

Botswana's contribution for 1983 was equal to 50,2% of the group's total production for that year of 21,349-million carats.

The main reason for the boost was increased output from higher tonnage throughput and a sharply higher grade at the Jwaneng mine.

Jwaneng increased the throughput of material treated to 5-million tons (1983 — 4,817-million tons) and grade jumped to 149,02 carats/100 tons (121,51 carats/100 tons).

Jwaneng's diamond production rose to 7,451-million carats from the previous year's 5,852-million carats.

Output from Botswana's other two mines, Orapa and Letlhakane, also increased.

Orapa produced 4,705-million carats (4,334-million carats). Letlhakane produced 757 054 carats (543 522 carats).

Production from all De Beers other mines was largely unchanged, with small increases or drops recorded.

CDM went after higher grade material in 1984. The mine's grade rose to 12,32 carats/100 tons (10,04 carats/100 tons).

This meant diamond production fell only slightly to 930 183 carats (962 752 carats) despite a 21% fall in material treated to 7,55-million tons (9,59-million tons).

Output from the Kimberley division was 6,034-million carats (6,127-million carats). Output from the Namaqualand mines rose marginally to 908 617 carats (883 260 carats).

Production from the Premier mine, near Pretoria, dipped to 2,550-million carats (2,644-million carats).

The Koffiefontein mine in the northern Cape remained closed in 1984 as did the Annex Kleinsee plant in the Namaqualand mines division.

CSO: 3400/194

BURKINA

BRIEFS

FOOD AID HELD UP--Paris, May 3 (AFP) -- Some 60,000 tons of emergency aid for landlocked Burkina Faso are held up at the West African ports of Abidjan and Lome, Burkina's minister for the family and national solidarity, Josephine Ouedraogo, said here today. Mrs Ouedraogo told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the ports were overloaded with cargo and that there were difficulties in sending that aid by rail from Abidjan to the Burkina capital of Ouagadougou because the line was worn out and saturated. Private truckers charged exorbitant prices which the Burkina Faso Government could not meet, she added. Mrs Ouedraogo, speaking after talks with her French counterpart Georgina Dufoix and French Foreign Aid Minister Christian Nucci, said Paris had promised to see what could be done, notably in providing special rail wagons. She said half of Burkina Faso was affected by drought, and that 1.5 million people were suffering from famine. Half a million people needed emergency food aid totalling between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of grain, she said. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 3 May 85]

BAN ON MEDIA--Ouagadougou: The Burkinable government has ordered journalists working for foreign media to stop sending news abroad. A brief communique issued on Friday night by the information Ministry gave no explanation for the ban and did not say for how long it would be in force. But informed sources said the military regime led by Captain Thomas Sankara has long been unhappy with what it considers hostile coverage of Burkina Faso by Western media. [Text] [Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 May 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/255

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

THREE PLANES--The Pilatus company presented three planes at the end of February; they are the Turbotrainer PC-7, the Turboporter PC-6 and the Britten Norman Defender BN-2T. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENSE in English Apr 85 p 14]

CSO: 3400/227

CHAD

BRIEFS

TEMPORARY BRIDGE--A bridge across the Lagone River has been built to allow the transport of food aid to drought-hit Chad, via Cameroon. The bridge is about 600m from the site of a floating bridge which will probably be inaugurated next August. It has a 32m superstructure resting on three pillars. Designed for vehicles weighing about 45t, the bridge can handle vehicles up to 50t. It will be operational for three or four months. This indicates that it can easily be dismantled to allow the water back into its bed. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at about 50m CFA francs. [Text]
[Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Apr 85 p 16]

CSO: 3400/248

COMOROS

ECONOMY SLUMPED IN 1984

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Apr 85 p 6

[Text]

According to the latest economic results published in Moroni, the year 1984 in the Comoros saw exports fall by 58 per cent and imports rise by 43 per cent, causing serious budgetary problems and a deterioration of external assets. The gross domestic product for 1984 was calculated at 43,166 million Comorian francs and the rate of growth in real terms at 3.3 per cent. The breakdown of the GDP was: agriculture 38 per cent, trade 27 per cent, public administration 15 per cent, construction and public works 10 per cent, industry and small-scale production four per cent and other sectors four per cent.

The trade deficit tripled, going from 5,680 million Comorian francs in 1983 to 15,700 million in 1984 and the proportion of imports covered by exports shrank alarmingly from between 50 and 60 per cent to 16.4 per cent. Problems of marketing brought a drop in vanilla sales of 85 per cent, even as production rose 10 per cent from 1983 to 1,000 tonnes. This increase in output was achieved in spite of a purchase price to producers markedly higher than the previous year, of at least 2,000 Comorian francs per kilo and often as high as 3,000. The monopoly on trade exercised by the family of president ABDALLAH is partly responsible for the failure to sell the crop: the 1984 harvest had still not begun to be marketed by the end of the year.

The clove harvest, on the other hand, was disappointing: 950 tonnes instead of the 1,300 forecast and a purchase price of 1,000 Comorian francs per kilo compared with 1983's 2,150 francs. This is the first crisis to hit the clove industry for a long time. But production of ylang-ylang, of which the Comoros is the world's leading grower ahead of Madagascar, went up to 50.6 tonnes, and coprah sales were encouraged by rising prices of up to 70 Comorian francs per kilo.

As for imports, rice and oil products are still the main items. While quantities purchased increased only slightly, by four per cent, the increase in world prices and the value of the dollar made the bill for rice 19 per cent larger and for oil 28 per cent. The country also increased its imports of meat, building materials and capital goods by 40 per cent.

The worsening trade deficit, the increase in freight and insurance charges in line with the rise in imports and the greater demands for debt servicing (up from 511 million Comorian francs in 1983 to 516 million last year) have had a serious effect on the balance of payments. Although the figures are not yet available, the authorities expect a considerable worsening of the current account deficit, which already stood at 10.4 per cent of GDP at the end of 1983. Because of the fall in net external assets, the global balance is estimated to be 3,202 million Comorian francs in the red, a sharp reversal of the trend after three years of surplus.

As for the state budget, revenue reached 6,507 million Comorian francs, of which 5,947 million was for the operating budget. Expenditure totalled 7,975 million Comorian francs, of which 6,921 million was current and 1,053 million capital. In 1985 the government forecast for revenue is 8,034 million Comorian francs and expenditure 9,562 million. The estimated deficit is four per cent higher than the 1984 figure: 1,528 million Comorian francs instead of 1,467 million.

CSO: 3400/209

13 June 1985

DJIBOUTI

ISSAS FLEE TO ETHIOPIA

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 13 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

Between 15 and 20 young Issas, led by the former head of military security in Djibouti, lieutenant AMIR Bouh, left the country secretly last week to take refuge in Ethiopia. Contrary to certain rumours, they were not arrested at the border but managed to reach Dire-Dawa. This is the first time since Djibouti's independence that such a large group of Issas has shown its dissatisfaction with the regime by leaving the country.

Lieutenant AMIR, who is aged about 30, was trained at the advanced military college in Baghdad. He was arrested in 1980 after being accused of trying to assassinate an officer of the armoured corps, captain ZAKARIA. He was sentenced to four years in prison and was released several months ago. He was apparently very disappointed at not being allowed to rejoin the army.

I.O.N.- This incident could have repercussions on Djibouti's domestic politics if this departure of Issas is followed by others, and in particular if this group of malcontents joins up with the young Afars who fled to Dire-Dawa a few years back after the attacks by opponents of the government on the Palmier en Zinc bar and the military camp of Khor Angar.

The affair is already causing difficulties in the relations between Djibouti and Ethiopia, which for the past few months have been on excellent terms. The Djibouti government has demanded the extradition of the fugitives, and it appears that Addis Ababa is prepared to accede to the request but is under Soviet pressure not to hand the Issas back. According to some reports, it was thanks to assistance from the Soviet embassy in Djibouti that they managed to flee the country in the first place. If this is true, it marks a significant change in Moscow's attitude towards Djibouti; on several occasions in 1984 Djiboutians climbed over the Soviet embassy wall to request political asylum, and each time they were handed over to the authorities.

In any event, it is probable that the flight of the Issas will constitute a test of the solidity of the relations between Djibouti and its neighbour. The Djibouti government has given evidence of its goodwill towards Addis Ababa on numerous occasions in the past by expelling Eritrean opponents of the Ethiopian regime, and only a few weeks ago by refusing entry at the border to wounded Afars, certain groups of whom have taken up arms against the Ethiopian forces. For this reason, the authorities in Djibouti are expecting a reciprocal gesture on the part of the Addis Ababa government.

CSO: 3400/209

ETHIOPIA

NEW PURGE OF TIGREANS REPORTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

The Ethiopian government has denied through the Amharic-language daily Addis Zemen the March 26 report in the London Sunday Times of the arrest of 90 Ethiopian officers (see I.O.N. N°177). However other sources have confirmed the arrests, and some unverifiable reports even said that 100 officers were picked up and executed the same day. At any rate, it is certain that many middle-ranking army officers of Tigrean origin were rounded up in the past two months along with several hundred students and public servants from the same province living in Addis Ababa. They are in a camp at Sebeta 25 kilometres from the capital and are reportedly being tortured under the supervision of Soviet advisers.

Those arrested have been accused of supplying information to opposition guerrilla movements, notably the Tigrean People's Liberation Front and the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement. This allegedly enabled the guerrillas to advance in the north and in Tigray, and partially to control Wollo and Gondar provinces. Similar purges took place last year and many people were executed (see I.O.N. N°118).

More than its military activities, it is the TPLF's opposition to the resettlement of farmers from the north to the southwest, the key component of the government's anti-famine policy, which is exasperating the Addis Ababa authorities. For example, a report in the French daily Libération this week described how the TPLF is organising the flight of thousands of Tigreans to Ethiopia to escape from famine. The front has set up a veritable "human pipeline" channelling people across the border through Eritrea by means of 24 transit centres, including Zila Zila, Hadagat Hibret and Kalima. Some 70,000 people are moving along this pipeline at any one time, the paper said. The TPLF's strategy is evidently designed to prevent as many Tigreans as possible leaving for the resettlement areas, from which they would never return. The front intends the exodus to the Sudan to be only temporary, and the refugees will make the return journey once the situation has improved.

The policy of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in this regard appears somewhat different. The EPLF, which controls the Eritrean countryside and a handful of towns, wants to keep the people in their homes whatever the cost, and to this end it has opted to seek direct food aid from abroad. It was in pursuit of this policy that a sizeable demonstration was mounted by the EPLF in Brussels outside the European Economic Community headquarters on April 18 in support of a meeting requested with EEC representatives. It must be noted, however, that the Addis Ababa government's resettlement programme does not concern Eritrea, at least for the time being.

The alleged growing strength of the guerrillas through food aid disquiets the Derg. At the end of its second plenum on April 11 the central committee of the Ethiopian Workers' Party called for the urgent formation of a "people's territorial militia" to "counter the sinister activities of the people's enemies". (The committee also recalled that the party's principal political objective was the establishment of a "people's democratic republic" in Ethiopia.)

Two days beforehand, head of state colonel MENGISTU Haile Mariam accused "imperialists" of arming and aiding the guerrillas in Eritrea under the cover of providing aid against famine, a reference to food given to private organisations by the United States to be distributed in guerrilla-controlled areas of Ethiopia through Sudan. In this context, Washington's apparent desire to give this programme publicity is remarkable. An article in the Washington Post which talked of a secret plan but seemed to have been inspired by the State Department said the United States intended to send 115,000 tonnes of grain through Sudan to the populations of Tigray and Eritrea who were receiving nothing in the way of international aid channelled through Addis. A few weeks ago the U.S. Agency for International Development announced its intention to supply 45,000 tonnes of food to these regions, with no hint of secrecy. Ethiopia responded swiftly to the Washington Post report, warning the new Sudanese government that it would monitor carefully its response to the U.S. plan, which it said was a "danger to regional peace".

GABON

BRIEFS

NEW COMMANDER--Unit Commander Maxime Ibengua Mvengue has been named Commanding Officer for Legion Est. The position was recently created as part of a decentralisation programme for the gendarmerie. Headquarters for Legion Est are at Franceville. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Apr 85 p 14]

FRENCH EQUIPMENT--Three French Mirage 5 bombers have just been delivered to Gabon, which now has nine aircraft of this kind at its disposal. On February 15 the Gabonese Navy took over its new naval base at Port Gentil, about 150km from Libreville; this coincided with France's delivery of a light troop carrier Batral, built at the Normandy shipyards. The vessel, to be named President El Hadj Omar Bongo, will initially have a French and Gabonese crew. [Text] [Paris AFRICAN DEFENCE JOURNAL in English Apr 85 p 14]

CSO: 3400/248

GAMBIA

JOINT PPP/FEF SEMINAR APPEALS FOR VIGILANCE

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The PPP/Fredrich Ebert Foundation Joint seminar ended at Farefeni.

It has appealed to all Gambians to look out for those engaged in economic sabotage by selling scarce commodities such as rice and sugar, as well as groundnuts to unauthorised agents.

The seminar also called on PPP militants to watch out for those engaged in what it called "political sabotage".

The participants said supporters who play leading members of the party against each other should be exposed and disciplinary action taken against them.

The seminar urged Members of Parliament to provide leadership or assistance in social, cultural, economic and political activities within their constituencies.

In his closing address to the seminar, the Attorney General and Minister of Justice, Mr. Hassan Jallow, emphasised the importance of regular interaction between party militants and thorough party functioning between elections.

The seminar was chaired by Alhaji Yaya Ceesay, Parliamentary Secretary at the President's Office and a member of the Political Education Unit of the PPP.

The Parti Socialist of Senegal was represented at the seminar by Mr. Momodou Wadda.

CSO: 4200/248

GAMBIA

GERMAN GROUP AIDS VILLAGERS IN BADDIBU

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 24 Apr 85 p 8

[Text]

AFRIKA Hilfswerk, a philanthropic West German Organisation is constructing a sub-dispensary at Daru Rilwan in the North Bank Division.

In this connection, the Chairman of the organisation, Herr Dieter Francken led a delegation to inspect projects the organisation is supporting in Daru Rilwan and Kintehkunda Marongkunda in Central Baddibu.

Speaking at Daru Rilwan, Herr Francken said the sub dispensary will be built there because of the villagers' manifest sense of commitment to the principle of self help and self re-

liance. He also revealed that his movement was recovering more support from friends and well wishers who were becoming increasingly sympathetic with the aid and developmental work being undertaken by Afrika Hilfswerk in the Gambia.

Other speakers, the Member of Parliament for the area Dr. Lamin Saho and the Alkalo, Alhaji Malick Bah thanked Mr. Francken for his organisation's assistance.

The delegation also presented a large consignment of medicines to the sub-dispensary.

Addressing a meeting, Mr. Francken expressed appreciation for the great efforts being made by the villagers themselves through their tesito efforts.

Dr. Saho in his turn explained the delay in the completion of the block which he said had been due to communication problems.

Later, the delegation proceeded to Kintehkunda/Marongkunda where a kindergarten classroom block is under construction with funds provided by the German group.

CSO: 3400/248

GHANA

AIKINS HUMAN RIGHTS, NO POLITICAL PRISONERS CLAIMS QUESTIONED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 6 May 85 pp 10-11

[Article by Elizabeth Ohene]

[Text]

The Attorney-General of the PNDC regime, Mr G. E. K. Aikins has been telling the world that the PNDC respects human rights and that there are no political prisoners in Ghana. But this assertion is patently untrue as ELIZABETH OHENE sets out to prove.

Since Mr G. E. K. Aikins, the Attorney-General of PNDC regime in Ghana announced over a year ago that there were no more political detainees in Ghana's jails, quite a number of political detainees have been released "on humanitarian, medical and/or political grounds".

How the good Attorney-General came to make such a statement is still a mystery to most people. Those who know Mr Aikins have been baffled by his role in the regime of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, for uptill then, Mr Aikins was known as a careful if plodding lawyer, at the Attorney-General's department whose accession to the post of Director of Public Prosecution was greeted with some relief after the long "reign" of his predecessor, the flamboyant Mr Gyeke-Darko and his playing to the gallery antics.

Not even Mr Aikins' bitterest enemies (if there were any) would have suggested that he had any "revolutionary" tendencies; if anything he was one of those ultra establishment figures who had an exaggerated and obsequious attitude

towards authority. So how he came to accept being the number one law officer in a regime that had set out to overturn all established authority and displayed such antagonism towards lawyers and judges, has always baffled observers. Many people, for example could not understand how the once God-fearing and "yes-sir" Attorney could become the apologist for Flt-Lt Rawlings and obviously went beyond the "call of duty" in his handling of the report submitted by the Special Investigation Board which dealt with the murder of the three judges and a retired Army Major in June 1982. The SIB had found the hand of Capt. Kodjo Tsikata the Special Adviser to the PNDC in the murders and recommended that he and Akata Pore be prosecuted.

Mr Aikins put up the most spirited defence, in his hitherto undistinguished career, of Capt. Tsikata and in spite of other legal opinion to the contrary and public belief of the guilt of the two "big men" the Attorney-General would not prosecute them.

People whispered among each other: "what has come over Aikins? If indeed

he was so upset by the murders as demonstrated by his copious tears at the funeral service for the victims, why was he protecting the big-shot murderers? etc". Why has this quiet, God-fearing lawyer turned into an apologist for a murderous regime?

Well, the answer lies in May 1979 when Mr G. E. K. Aikins the Director of Public Prosecutions, as he then was, embarked upon the prosecution, before a Military Tribunal of the then unknown Flight-Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings.

The Aikins mode of prosecution was the exact antithesis to his predecessors style. He bent over backwards to be seen to be fair to the accused person. In the process, by his opening address to the Tribunal during the abortive Rawlings trial he put the Flight Lieutenant's case more persuasively and sympathetically than he himself could have ever done. Many people believe that it was that opening speech of the Director of Public Prosecutions which launched Rawlings' career.

It will be recalled that that trial never did end and the President of the Tribunal, Lt-Col Anninful (and his wife) came to a murderous end on June 4 1979 in the mutiny that brought Flt-Lt Rawlings into power the first time.

Even though Mr Aikins had inadvertently helped the Flight-Lieutenant so effectively, it is not unlikely that on the morning of June 4 1979 he must, like most people in Ghana have been thoroughly shaken and frightened and he possibly asked himself that if the President of the Tribunal had come to such an end, his own fate was likely to be far worse. But no harm came to him.

No wonder, he would spend the rest of his life defending Mr Rawlings and his regime, fright does have a way of turning people into either blithering idiots or brave heroes . . .

Anyway, all that was by way of explaining why Mr Aikins was telling the world the PNDC respected human rights and there were no political prisoners in Ghana when the assertion was so patently untrue.

It is not unlikely, of course, that Mr Aikins had been genuinely misled into thinking that there were no political prisoners left in the jails, but it is difficult to grant Mr Aikins the benefit of the doubt in light of the fact that he it was who introduced the decree which has taken away from the courts the right of hearing habeas corpus writs.

Mr Ray Kakrabah-Quarshie had

brought the writs in favour of a number of people being detained without charges.

But back to the political detainees — the most famous one left in jail today is Mr Kankam da Costa, the Central Regional Minister under Limann whose cause was recently ably pleaded by *The Catholic Standard*. Again people are baffled by why he alone among the former ministers is still being held when even the President and his Vice have been released.

The answer to the mystery, it is believed, lies in an attempt by Kankam da Costa (while minister) to cast himself in the role of the reincarnated Kwame Nkrumah. One recalls that he encouraged people, and the Cape Coast crowds to call him "Showboy", adopted the mannerisms of the late Osagyefo, the tunic-style clothes, the white handkerchief etc, and it was openly being canvassed that he was being nurtured by the Party (PNP) into a future President in the mould of Nkrumah. Things must have got into the head of Mr Da Costa, for very soon he was actively scheming to marry Samia, the daughter of the late Osagyefo, a political marriage, if ever there was one, in the hope that it will strengthen his claims to the "throne of Nkrumah".

In this scheme, he was actively supported by Okutwer Bekoe the Party Chairman, and the reluctant and weeping Samia was often dispatched to Cape Coast to be with the Regional Minister.

Well, all this nonsense is supposed to have annoyed Capt Tsikata exceedingly. Who did this Kankam da Costa think he was, claiming to be the "Junior Showboy", how dare this puny fellow claim to be the heir to Capt. Tsikata's idol and the unmitigated cheek the man has to want to marry Nkrumah's daughter? When the day of the coup arrived, Mr Kankam da Costa was the President of the Tribunal trying Rawlings on June 4 1979, and many people are convinced the man is lucky to have escaped with his life at all.

Which is why the man is still being held in jail almost three and a half years after the coup.

This theory of why Mr da Costa remains in jail, could admittedly be all wrong, of course. But seeing that the PNDC has been unwilling or unable to offer any reasons for holding him all this while, it would have to do until a contrary one is offered!

GHANA

SWISS TO ASSIST TEXTILES, TRANSPORT, HEALTH

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Adwoa Van-Ess]

[Text]

THE three-man Swiss delegation left Accra yesterday for home after a week's visit.

Mr Mathias Meyer, head of the Developing Aid Section of the Swiss Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning who led the delegation, said his government would help Ghana in the textile industry, transport and health sectors.

He said while in the country, his team had talks with government officials about a balance of payment assistance in the form of a grant of C392 million (SW Fr 20 million).

This grant, Mr Meyer said, will be given without conditions and will be paralleled to the Reconstruction Import Credit (CRIC) of the International Development Association.

He added that the grant will follow a balance of payment assistance of SW Fr 12.7 million granted to Ghana last year for the rehabilitation of the State Transport Corporation's (STC) truck fleet.

Mr Mayer said under the grant, raw materials for the textile and drug manufacturing industries and spare parts for STC will be exported to Ghana to support existing industries.

He however said the final list of goods to be exported to Ghana will be submitted to the Federal Council for approval and hoped an agreement would be signed between the two countries for the execution of the grant by the end of June, 1985.

CSO: 3400/190

GHANA

ROMANIA TO ASSIST BAUXITE INDUSTRY, SHIPMENT

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Kwame Penni]

[Text]

THE Romanian Government has offered to assist the Ghana Railway Corporation to increase bauxite freights to the ports.

The assistance would involve financing, the provision of more locomotives and wagons, maintenance of equipment as well as deepening and loading of equipment at the mine site.

Mr S. S. Nayak, General Manager of the Corporation, disclosed this when he briefed the 17th session of PNDC Regional Secretaries conference which entered its second day yesterday in Sekondi.

According to Mr Nayak, if the offer is accepted it would increase the haulage of bauxite from 225,000 to 500,000 metric tonnes per annum.

He told the secretaries that the actual rehabilitation of the corporation's Western lines begins in

June, this year.

Mr Nayak said the current maintenance taking place on worse portions of the line is an interim measure.

The Koforidua-Kumasi line, he disclosed, would be closed to traffic between June and July for similar maintenance work which involves the replacement of old sleepers with new ones. Similarly, work would take place on the Eastern and Central lines, he said.

On steps being taken to minimise corruption and embezzlement within the Corporation, Mr Nayak said there were 19 cases of embezzlement recorded last year involving C3.7 million.

He attributed such acts to the long delay in sending monies collected at the stations to the bank owing to lack of safes; steps are being taken to provide more safes, he said.

CSO: 3400/189

GHANA

INVESTIGATIONS OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES DISCUSSED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 29 Apr 85 pp 9-10

[Article by Poku Adaa]

[Text]

In Ghana, a number of State Corporations and enterprises are facing probes, Committees of investigations and radical 'shake-ups'. Our feature writer POKU ADAA reports on these and examines further, the problems and prospects of two typical ones, the Ghana Railways Corporation (RAILCORP) and the Posts & Telecommunications Corporations (P&T CORP).

Over the past six months, many public enterprises have been facing probes, Committees of inquiry and investigations and mass dismissals. Somehow one begins to wonder whether the 31st December revolution has lived up to the promises of its proponents. The regular and recurring incidences of very large-scale robbery, fraud, embezzlements, bribery, mismanagement, misuse of state property, etc, appear to be on the increase and may be a barometer of the Revolution going with the wind.

There has been the Okoe Committee which probed the Bibiani Industrial Complex where the managing director, an ex-Army Officer, was alleged to have quietly banked over £35,000 of company assets in a Swiss Bank. The Aduhene Committee which probed the Loyalty Industries Limited, unearthed various shady deals ranging from £4,500 to £800,000 involving seven top management officials.

There is the bizarre story of the Social Security & National Insurance Trust in connection with a block of

flats which the SSNIT purchased at a cost of £7 million from an Accra stationary dealer and for which the Estate Agent who negotiated the deal got a commission of £2½ million.

A number of officials of the Tema District Council have been sacked for "implementing improper accounting systems" including the Treasurer, the Internal Auditor and the Senior revenue Superintendent. The probe of the Ghana Oil Company (GOIL) is one of a different kind: one of factionalism, nepotism, gangsterism and conspiracies and a potful of disputes among senior members of staff and their wives, girlfriends and customers.

Of course, there are the admissions of tankloads of engine oil which disappear from time to time. In fact the sort of deals and undercover operations which are being uncovered at these probes are astounding. Take the one at the Ghana Railways Corporation, for example, where over £1.5 million has been embezzled by a syndicate of Station masters in the

Accra area of the Corporation.

The recent "shake-ups" in the Post & Telecommunications Corporation resulted in mass dismissals of over 200 senior officers and enforced retirements of many more. Bribes of enormous magnitude have changed hands over unpaid private international telephone and telex services for certain unnamed businessmen.

Quite apart from the greed, graft and corruption which have permeated the body fabric of the RAILCORP and the P&TCORP, these two enterprises are notorious for poor performance, inefficiency, lack of organisation, planning and management and harbour most of the operating personnel of the indisciplined kind. However it is only fair to examine here their problems, operations and prospects for the future.

The P&T Corporation was born in 1974 out of the then Department of Posts and Telecommunications. Then it had nearly 200 vehicles, considered inadequate at that time, for transporting mail. By December last year, this had dwindled to 23 which were based in Accra supposedly to serve all 256 Post Offices and over 700 postal agencies scattered throughout the country. Telegrams have become an obliterated facility for many many years and until a few weeks ago, mail took months to move from one part of the country to another.

It was in the latter part of the 1970's when Air Mail letter sheets were openly sold in market places alongside fried fish and palm oil that the rot in the Corporation reached its apogee and the downhill slide has been absolutely total. Pilfering and misdirection of mail, losses in telephone cables and accessories are rampant and inter city phone services have been virtually extinct. Of course the shake-up has appeared to improve things especially time of delivery of mail and availability of stamps, airmail pads and resurrection of some telephone lines but how long this will continue or remain is of concern.

The P&TCORP has a crucial role to play in Ghana's development, economically, socially and politically and it is the hope of every Ghanaian that the recent shake-up will bring lasting and effective performance to

the country. In a long discussion with an official of the Engineering Services Department at the Accra-North Post Office, much was revealed about the long term proposals and projects envisaged by the Corporation he had this to say: "There is a plan to construct a Central Mail Distribution Depot at Old Fadama in Accra to relieve the congested yard of the General Post Office built in 1916, a project estimated to cost \$15 million. On the development and expansion of the telecommunications systems, the official cited four giant projects of considerable technological innovation and sophistication: (a) A massive project which involves installation of new automatic exchanges, extension of telex exchanges, rehabilitation of subscribers networks and introduction of cable systems to serve 11,000 subscribers.

(b) The Pan African Telecommunications Union (PANAFTTEL) Project which is envisaged to connect African countries and of which Ghana has her contribution to make to link Ivory Coast countries and of which Ghana has her contribution to make to link Ivory Coast and Togo via a 960 channel microwave radio facility equipped to carry telephone, telex, television, telegraph along the Togo border-Accra, Accra-Takoradi and Takoradi-Ivory Coast border routes with exchanges located at Keta, Ada and Axim; (c) A loan from the Japanese government of about \$26 million to be used to link all parts of the country by telephone and by radio and to improve television transmission throughout the country; (d) The Ecowas Project which is meant to link Bolgatanga in Ghana with Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso with another 960 channel microwave radio system estimated to cost about CFA5 million.

The P&TCORP has obviously more on its plate to chew but the fundamentals such as improvement of the chronic transportation problem and lack of inputs for telephone services need urgent attention. Above all, efficient management and a halt to favouritism, bribery, laziness and pilfering are virtues that can see the Corporation through its supposedly new phase.

The problems of the Ghana Railway

Corporation are manifold. First, the confidence of passengers and the business community in the limited rail network is abysmally low. While freight or haulage accounted for 60% of her revenue in the early Sixties, this has dwindled to less than 30%, mostly due to the Ghana Cocoa Board and the Timber Marketing Board acquiring their own fleets of vehicles some years ago.

For example, rail haulage figures available at the Central Bureau of Statistics show a reduction of 300,000 tonnes in 1972 to less than 80,000 tonnes in 1979. The low patronage especially by passengers is due to sheer poor service, delays, accidents and lack of comfort. The Accra-Kumasi sleeper takes nearly 16 hours while the once a day run takes 7-8 hours. A neoplan bus from Accra gets to Kumasi in less than five hours.

All these arise from the lack of finance and the poor utilisation of the little that is available particularly for maintenance and repair and modernisation. Signalling and communication methods in many places and bridges are in a terrible state all over the country. Railway stations are shanty roofless edifices. No doubt the RAILCORP has been making losses since it was created and in 1981, it had to be bailed out by a government subsidy of nearly C36 million.

There have been some attempts by

successive governments to tackle the problems of the railways. The PNP government of 1979-81 received a promise of a \$29 million World Bank loan to 'restructure' the Corporation using Indian experts. It is very difficult to tell whether there has been a follow up of those efforts since December 1981. The UNDP started a study of sections of the rail network in 1980 especially the Tema-Akosombo line to complement the Volta Lake Transport system. In recent times, the "Western Rail Line" has seen a spate of rehabilitations and repairs including renewal of old sleepers to enable more bauxite to leave Awaso for Takoradi harbour.

The puzzling question on the minds of all who love to see an efficient rail system in Ghana is how a Corporation in such difficult straits decide to 'transfer only' officials who have been proved to have embezzled over C1 million . . . or indeed the rationale behind the proposed C5 million Railway Hotel Complex in Accra which has been announced just when a Committee is sitting to probe the affairs of the Corporation.

The government would have to tackle the problem of the Railway network assiduously with an effective plan involving both foreign assistance and local expertise and finance, and of necessity, discipline within the staff of the Corporation.

CSO: 3400/253

GHANA

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO AWARD MORE SCHOLARSHIPS, MAINTAIN AID

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Janet Quartey]

[Text]

A MEMBER of the PNDC, Mrs Susan Al-Hassan, has commended the government and people of Czechoslovakia for their continued support for Africa in the fight against apartheid and the liberation struggle.

Mrs Al-Hassan who was talking to the Czechoslovakian Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Ladislov Sobr, when he paid a courtesy call on her yesterday also expressed appreciation for the support given to Ghana by Czechoslovakia and hoped that further avenues would be found to help in the Economic Recovery Programme.

Recalling some of the contributions made by Czechoslovakia to Ghana, Mrs Al-Hassan expressed the hope that the Asutsuare Sugar and Kumasi Shoe factories, both of which were sponsored by Czechoslovakia, would be resuscitated and

strengthened to ensure maximum production.

On his part, the Ambassador announced an increase to nine the number of scholarships awarded to Ghanaians to study in Czechoslovakia. The original number awarded every year was three.

Mr Sobr said about 80 Ghanaians are studying in fields such as medicine, engineering, and social sciences in his country.

He said due to the foreign exchange constraints facing Ghana, plans are in the pipeline for his country to enter into barter agreement with Ghana.

The Ambassador said following discussions with the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana, Prof Akilagpa Sawyerr, plans are underway for the university to enter into a direct association with the Agricultural University of Prague in Czechoslovakia.

CSO: 3400/190

GHANA

NEW GUIDELINES FOR CDRS DETAILED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE PNDC has approved the first two sections of the CDR Guidelines. These sections cover the Preamble, Aims and Objectives, Membership and Executives. The remaining sections, currently under discussion, are expected to be released very soon.

Below is the approved sections.

SECTION ONE Preamble:

- The 31st December Revolution, since its inception, has made some positive gains for all citizens of Ghana who believe in social justice and the right of all Ghanaians — especially the workers, farmers, fishermen and other producers of the essential needs of the society and of the nation's wealth to actively and effectively participate in the processes of taking vital decisions at work places and communities affecting their lives, their children and posterity and taking part as of right in shaping the destiny of Ghana.

- Our aim is to build for ourselves and posterity, a strong, united country, a nation of happy, proud productive people who will live in dignity exploiting nobody and exploited by none.

- A revolution is a process, and it develops in stages. What is true for one stage may not be true for another stage. Therefore, the tactics of the revolutionary forces must also change to reflect the changing phases or historical circumstances. These must be qualitative changes and as such, they must consolidate and advance the power, interests and aspirations of the people.

- The PNDC remains committed to the National Democratic Revolution for the establishment of a just society which principally means a struggle against foreign domination for the building of a self-reliant national economy and for democracy. The National Democratic Revolution is essentially the duty of all Ghanaians. The achievement of its goals requires the mobilization of the totality of the Ghanaian society. It requires a tolerant attitude to all strata and segments of the society that could be part of the process **WITHOUT COMPROMISING OUR REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES, AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.**

- We have also reached a stage of re-awakened political consciousness in which institutions have been created to set in mo-

tion the search for the modalities for a truly democratic governance of the nation. At this point in time, however, a framework for the democratic expression of the people's will is being forged. Whilst this goes on the CDRs must intensify their work of educating and conscientising the people, and must also act as a channel for transmitting ideas, opinions, decisions and facts from the grass-roots to the PNDC and from the PNDC to the grass-roots.

- Production is the basis of the economy of every society including Ghana. The past years have seen great sacrifices by the people of this country on the economic front. It is essential that these sacrifices are not allowed to be in vain. To consolidate, sustain and advance the 31st December process, it is of paramount importance to raise the question of production to the fore-front of our struggle. For this reason, the CDRs must place greater emphasis upon production and positive political action for development; on the monitoring and equitable distribution of resources taking account of national priorities.

- The achievement of these aims depends in part or to a large degree upon a

principled, responsible CDR structure. **AS THE RED-ROCK OF THE REVOLUTION** the CDRs must stand firm in the defence of the principles of social justice. It is to consolidate and advance these qualitative changes democratically that these Guidelines are presented, for the guidance of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution. In both structure and function, the CDRs must reflect the dynamics of the on-going process. They must also reflect a mature appreciation of their role in the National Democratic Revolution.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF CDRs

- To act as the vehicle for the propagation of the ideals, principles and objectives of the 31st December Revolution in the execution of its aims as spelt out in the Directive Principles of State Policy PNDC Law 42.

- To educate the people to know their responsibilities and rights as citizens.

- To guide the people to defend their democratic rights through responsible and positive means.

- To ensure the democratic participation of all Ghanaians without discrimination to sex and religion in decision making processes at village, town,

city and national levels and at offices, workshops, factories and all other workplaces for the socio-economic development of Ghana.

- To help expose those who act against the interests of the people in all sectors of the economy.

- To mobilize the human and material resources of the nation for the rapid all round development of our country and people, and to ensure that our developmental efforts are based primarily on ourselves.

- To organise the people to achieve a perpetual state of readiness to enable them respond to any unfair political attacks on them and the revolutionary process.

- To foster brotherly co-operation and unity between our struggling people and those of our continent, Africa and other parts of the world.

Section Two MEMBERSHIP AND EXECUTIVE

Membership of CDRs:

- Membership of the CDR is for all citizens of Ghana who are prepared to uphold and defend the basic objectives of the ongoing revolutionary process.

- There are therefore only two categories of people who are not members of CDRs:

- (i) those who opt out because they do not wish to participate, and

- (ii) those who are rejected by the majority as lacking in integrity, patriotism

and genuine concern for their countrymen and women.

OFFICERS OF DEFENCE COMMITTEES:

- All CDRs up to Area CDRs shall elect their officers who shall form the executives. The Officers shall be: The Chairman, The Secretary, The Organising Secretary, The Treasurer and three other members.

SUB-COMMITTEES:

In addition to these seven officers, CDRs up to Area level shall elect Sub-Committees for particular purposes such as Health and Sanitation, Projects, Education and other functions depending upon the needs of the area. Each Sub-Committee shall be headed by an elected Assistant Organiser.

TENURE OF OFFICE:

- All elected officers shall hold office for two years, after which new elections shall be held.

No officer may be elected to the same position for more than two consecutive terms.

- Elections at levels below Zones shall be supervised by the Zonal Secretariat.

- All elections at the Community and Workplace levels should be held within the month of January.

- Elections at the Area level shall be held within the last two weeks of February.

- Where necessary, the Political Counsellor may order fresh elections to be held at any relevant level at any time.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS:

- Where an officer or a Sub-Committee Member loses the confidence of the people and after discussing the issue the majority of CDR members have approved a non-confidence resolution, the officer or Sub-committee member shall be removed from office.

- Where the office of the Political Counsellor for the Economic Development of CDRs has determined, after investigation and consultation with the members of the CDR at a given level that there is justifiable cause to declare an officer unfit to hold office, the officer shall be removed from office.

CHAIN OF COMMAND:

Henceforth all CDR Organising Assistants in the Regions and Districts shall work through their respective Regional and District Secretaries as appropriate. Zonal Officers shall work up to their District Organising Assistants.

REPORTS:

- All CDR Secretariat levels from Zonal to Regional shall submit quarterly reports pertaining to CDR activities and functions within their respective jurisdictions.

- Zonal reports shall be sent to the District Organising Assistants.

- At the District and Regional levels — all CDR reports quarterly or otherwise shall be routed through District/Regional Secretaries to the Office of the Political Counsel (PNDC Secretariat, Annex).

GHANA

MORE COOPERATION BETWEEN CDRs, GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NEEDED

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 26 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Kodjo Atsu]

[Text]

COMMITTEES for the Defence of the Revolution (CDRs) remain the overall organs to direct and co-ordinate activities at the town and village levels towards development.

Success can however be achieved if there is co-operation between the CDRs and other government agencies, town/village development committees and other development organs, which can provide technical and other services needed to ensure the success of the plans.

This reminder came in discussions yesterday, the fourth of the five-day national conference for Projects and Mobilisation Departments of CDRs at the Parliament House in Accra.

In an address on "Mobilisation Strategies and the Human Factor", Mr Albin Korem told the cadres that the CDRs can become useful to, and popular with the people to make the revolution succeed if they strive to "perform better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today".

He stressed that the call

on the CDRs is to facilitate human development which he defined as making the best use of all human faculties and potentialities to ensure physical, moral, intellectual, economic, spiritual, cultural, social and political growth of society.

According to Mr Korem, the best way to facilitate human development is through improvement on self-performance.

This he said the cadres can do by improving on their knowledge, skills, morals, love for the country, understanding, relationship with nature and the ability to deal with others more successfully.

Mr K. A. Peter Brown, acting Director of the Department of Community Development who touched on the relationship between his outfit and the co-ordination structure of CDRs in mobilisation for development and economic construction, made it clear that no self-help project should be imposed on the people.

Rather, he said, the identification of problems, planning, and implementation of such projects should begin with the people.

CSO: 3400/189

GHANA

FRIMPONG WARNS SOLDIERS ON DISTRIBUTION OF GEAR

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Force Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer Class One Isaac Frimpong, has told soldiers not to give their uniforms and weapons to civilians.

Addressing soldiers at the Headquarters of the Second Infantry Brigade group in Kumasi on Tuesday, W.O. 1 Frimpong expressed concern that some soldiers had been giving their uniforms and weapons to civilians and that they had been used in armed robbery.

He also advised soldiers who had been seizing people's cars without authority to put a stop to it, adding: "the civilians love us. We should not bully or molest them".

W.O. 1 Frimpong who is also Organising Assistant of Armed Forces CDRs, advised soldiers to refrain

from going to the markets to cheat sellers.

They should also not allow themselves to be used to collect debts, or get themselves involved in chieftaincy disputes.

On the general behaviour of soldiers, W.O. 1 Frimpong advised them to exhibit always the qualities of discipline and unity which they imbibed during their training.

The forces depend on discipline, unity and teamwork, without which they cannot work efficiently, he added.

W.O. 1 Frimpong noted that there were some brilliant soldiers who could have been useful to the armed forces but because of misbehaviour, their careers in the forces had come to an end.

He therefore exhorted them to obey orders and always comport themselves to make the Armed Forces proud of them, he added.

Major F. K. Attipoe, Brigade Major of the Second Infantry Brigade, was among those who attended the function. — GNA

CSO: 3400/190

GHANA

BRIEFS

NEW COCOA PRICES ANNOUNCED--The government has announced a new producer price for cocoa for the 1985-86 crop year beginning from the large crop season which opens on the 7th of next month. The price of a load of 30 kilograms of grades 1 and 2 will now be 1.698 cedis. A bag of 62.5 kilograms will cost 3,594.10 cedis while 1 metric ton will sell at 66,600 cedis. The current producer price is 900 cedis per load of 30 kilograms, or 1,875 cedis per bag of 62.5 kilograms. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 May 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/217

KENYA

MAJOR PROTOCOLS OF PTA AGREEMENT ENUMERATED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 15 Feb 85 pp 15-16

[Text]

PREFERENTIAL Trade Area (PTA) is a trade cooperation arrangement among the countries of eastern and southern Africa. The principal objective of this organisation is to reduce and eliminate trade barriers within the member states.

Member states have agreed to a gradual reduction and eventual elimination of customs duties as well as tariff barriers among them. This will gradually evolve into a common external tariff structure for imports from third world countries and consequently lead to the establishment of a common market within the sub-region. In order to facilitate achievement of objectives of the PTA, treaty members agreed upon the following protocols:

- (1) reduction and elimination of trade barriers on selected commodities,
- (2) custom cooperation,
- (3) rules of origin,
- (4) transit trade and transit facilities,
- (5) re-export trade

Clearing and payment arrangements of the six protocols appear to bear direct relevance to liberalisation and expansion of trade with the PTA.

The protocol on reduction and elimination of trade barriers on selected commodities establishes a common list of products that will be accorded preferential treatment when traded within the member states. This common list is classified into six categories in respect of which the rates of duties will progressively be reduced and gradually be eliminated starting with the reduction by various percentages as follows:

- 1) food; 30 per cent reduction (excluding luxury items);
- 2) raw material: (a) agriculture, 50 per cent reduction, (b) non-agriculture, 60 per cent reduction;
- 3) intermediate goods, 65 per cent reduction;
- 4) manufactured consumer goods (excluding luxury items): (a) durable consumer goods, 40 per cent reduction, (b) non-durable consumer goods, 35 per cent reduction, (c) highly competing consumer goods, 30 per cent reduction, (d) consumer goods of particular importance to economic development, 70 per cent reduction;
- 5) capital goods (including transport equipment), 70 per cent reduction;
- 6) luxury goods, 60 per cent reduction.

The basic rates of tariffs on which reductions will be based are the rates existing on the date the treaty came into force, 30th September, 1982. In addition, the commodities appearing in the common list will be accorded the most-favoured-nation treatment by the member states. Similarly, they will enjoy preferential treatment with respect to no-tariff barriers.

The protocol of clearing and payment arrangement provides for establishment of a clearing house with appropriate machinery for payment, clearing and settlement of transactions. This arrangement is aimed at facilitating the widest possible trade within the PTA. The objectives of this protocol are therefore:

- (a) to promote the use of national currencies for settlement of intra-PTA trade and other related transactions,

(b) to provide machinery for multilateral settlement of payments among the PTA member states, and

(c) to reduce as much as possible the use of foreign exchange by member states in their inter-state transactions.

In order to achieve the above goals, a PTA clearing house was established in Harare, Zimbabwe, with effect from February 1984, and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe was designated to undertake this role. This institution will perform the duties of payments and clearing with respect to intra-PTA transactions, on behalf of the monetary authorities of the member states. The principal functions of the clearing house will be:

(a) to undertake clearing operations in respect of all trade and related transactions among the members states,

(b) to regulate and oversee transfer payment due for trade and trade-related transactions among the PTA members states,

(c) to facilitate efficient and speedy transfer of payment between member states, efficient use of credit facilities available through the clearing house, and the use of national currencies of member states in intra-PTA trade, and

(d) to perform other functions as may be necessary for effective operation of the multilateral clearing and settlements of payments within the framework of the PTA treaty provision.

It is envisaged that the multilateral clearing facilities offered by the clearing house and the use of national currencies will help lessen the balance of payment difficulties of member states through minimum use of convertible currencies in the intra-PTA trade. This will significantly reduce the need to hold large foreign exchange, working balances. The iniquity created and the foreign exchange savings realised will facilitate purchase of much needed imports, particularly those essential for development purposes. Most important for the businessmen, these arrangements will facilitate immediate payments for goods and services offered to their counterparts and, one hopes, maintain export activities on a sustained basis for their mutual benefit.

Protocol on the rules of origin sets out the rules under which goods traded within PTA member states will enjoy preferential treatment. The rules of origin are an essential element in the implementation of the protocol on the reduction and

elimination of trade barriers. Their clearer understanding and proper application are therefore of utmost importance for the implementation of all other protocols on trade. The main purpose of the rules of origin is to ensure that benefits of preferential treatment on tariffs under PTA are confined to products that have bona fide origin in the PTA member states. Products that originate in a non-PTA countries and merely pass through or undergo minor processes in a PTA member country are not entitled to preferential treatment. The main elements of the rules of origin are the origin criteria, ownership of the enterprises producing goods, consignment conditions, and documentary evidence that establishes compliance with above conditions. In addition, there are supplementary rules that have to be observed.

Products exported from a PTA member state that will enjoy preferential treatment by nature of their inclusion in the common list may be divided into two groups.

(a) "Wholly obtained" products, i.e., products that have been entirely grown, extracted from the soil or harvested within PTA member states or manufactured there exclusively. Such products qualify as originating by virtue of the total absence of any imported contents.

(b) Products in the member states and the CIF value of materials imported from outside the member states or that are of undetermined origin which have been used at any step of production of final goods and does not exceed 60 per cent of the total cost of the materials used in production of goods, or products that have been produced in the member states essentially from materials imported from outside the member states or that are of undetermined origin and the value added, resulting from the process of production, accounts for at least 45% of the ex-factory cost, and that have been produced in the member states by enterprises that are subject to management by a majority of nationals and at least 51 per cent of equity holdings by nationals of member states, institutions, agencies, enterprise or corporations of such government or governments. Final products from raw-materials or semi-finished goods originating within the member states in accordance with (a) and (b) above undergoing working or processing in one or more member states.

The following categories of goods are accepted as wholly obtained from member countries.

(a) mineral products extracted from the soil or seabed of the member states,

(b) vegetable products harvested within the member states,

(c) live animals born or raised within the member states,

(d) products and by-products from animals born or raised within the member states,

(e) products obtained from the sea, rivers and lakes of the member states by a vessel of a member state,

(f) products manufactured in a factory of a member state exclusively from the products referred to in (e) above,

(g) articles fit only for recovery of materials, provided that such articles have been collected from users within the member state,

(h) scrap and waste resulting from manufacturing operations within the member states,

(i) goods produced with the member states exclusively or mainly from one or both of the following: products referred to from (a) to (h) above, materials containing no element imported from outside the member states or of undetermined origin.

Under imported (value added) criteria, transformation is regarded as being sufficient if the value of imported materials and components does not exceed 60 per cent of the total cost of materials used in production of the goods, or if the value added in process of production accounts for at least 45 per cent of the total ex-factory cost of the final goods.

(a) The value of any materials that are identifiable as having been imported from outside member states shall be the CIF value accepted by the customs authorities on clearing for home consumptions or on temporary admission at the time of last importation in the states where they were used in the process of production.

(b) In the case of materials whose value cannot be determined in accordance with (a) above, their value shall be the earliest ascertainable price paid for them in the member state where they are used in a process of production.

(c) If the origin of any materials cannot be determined, they will be regarded as imported and their value shall be ascertained as in (b) above.

The following processes shall be regarded as insufficient to support a claim that goods originate from a member state unless the materials are wholly obtained:

(a) packing; bottling; placing in flasks, bags, cases and boxes; fixing on cards or boards and/or other simple packing operations;

(b)(i) simple mixing of ingredients imported from outside the member states, (ii) simple assembly of components and parts from outside the member states to constitute whole products, (iii) simple mixing and assembly where costs of ingredients, parts and components imported from the member states and used in any such process exceed 60 per cent of total cost of ingredients, parts and components used;

(c) operation to ensure preservation of merchandise during transport or storage;

(d) changes in packing and breaking up of, or assembly of, consignment;

(e) making, labelling or affixing other distinguishing signs on products or their packages;

(f) simple operations including dust removal, shifting, screening, sorting, classifying, matching, washing, painting and cutting up;

(g) a combination of two or more operations in (a) to (e) above; and

(h) slaughter of animals.

Foods are accepted as originating in a member state if they are consigned directly from a member state to a consignee in another member state. This is meant to satisfy customs authorities of the importing member state that the imported goods are identical with products that left the exporting member state, that is, that they are not manipulated, substituted, further processed or entered into commerce in any interfering third country.

Some of the commodities in the final common preferential list showing tariff and non-tariff reductions are:

1) food — 30 per cent reduction (live cattle; live poultry; bovine animal meat; fresh, chilled or frozen fish; milk and cream — preserved, concentrated or sweetened; eggs; coffee; tea; maize; rice; sugar);

2) agricultural raw materials — 50 per cent reduction (oil seed and oleaginous fruits, unmanufactured tobacco, hides and skins, raw cotton);

3) non-agricultural raw materials — 60 per cent reduction (common salt, clay, marble, coal);

4) intermediate goods — 65 per cent reduction (pyrethrum extract, asbestos, soda ash, copper, rods and cables);

5) non-durable consumer goods — 35 per cent reduction (plastic articles; soap, toilet and washing preparations; agricultural hand tools — machetes, pangas, hoes, domestic utensils);

6) durable consumer goods — 40 per cent reduction (bicycles, furniture);

7) luxury goods — 10 per cent reduction (wine, cigarettes).

Compared to the defunct East African Community, the Preferential Trade Area stands on what looks like a leg of clay. There is no doubt that its existence is worth supporting, but its stated protocols demonstrate that the PTA needs to take a more practical and direct approach to the question of tariff and payment if it is to succeed.

A common non-tariff approach is the answer to all ambiguities because a free-trade area that must lead to a common market cannot start selecting goods and axing tariffs when an exporter from a member state can refuse to export goods to another member state if the price and the means of payment are not attractive. If the objective of reduction of tariffs is to make goods cheaper, the industrialised world, with its mass production, can still dump cheaper products on the PTA than member states. The case of Uganda

importing a lot from Southeast Asia in spite of the great distance between them is a good example. Without mass production and complete abolition of tariffs in such an organisation, member states with their limited foreign exchange may not resist the temptation to buy where they will get more for their money. A clearing house is no doubt a good move but if the house becomes congested with overdue debts from member states that have bought a lot and cannot pay, how will the clearance be effected without resorting to external borrowing or bartering? If the East African Community with a near-common currency collapsed, how will the PTA resolve disputes arising from debts? A common monetary system, with a common currency or bill of exchange, cannot be side-tracked in any serious trade move, but it will be interesting to see how the clearing house operates.

The commitment of member states to the PTA will be a real test. The same goods PTA countries now export to earn hard currency to service their debts may well be those they will send to PTA members who will give no immediate payment in hard currency. This will make a severe test of a member's loyalty to its national interests and to the interests of the PTA. That test may prove too much for members who may be forced to use their foreign revenue earnings to meet PTA obligations at the apparent expense of their nationals and the servicing of their national debts. ■

KENYA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH RWANDA CONDEMNS RSA NAMIBIA POLICY

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 27 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Robert Irungu]

[Text]

KENYA and Rwanda yesterday condemned the ignominious policy of the racist regime in Pretoria and denounced the publicly stated intention of the apartheid South Africa to establish a puppet regime in Namibia.

And the two countries reaffirmed that positive solution to the Namibian problem lies in the full implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 for an independent Namibia.

The condemnation and denunciation of the Pretoria regime was contained in a joint communique by Foreign Minister, Mr. Elijah Mwangale, and his Rwandese counterpart, Mr. Francois Ngarukiyiniwali, at the end of the first Kenya-Rwanda Joint Commission meeting held at Kenyatta International Conference Centre.

The four-day Joint Commission meeting examined the state of co-operation between the two countries and covered many issues of mutual interest which included transport and communications, customs and excise, trade, agriculture, culture, tourism, immigration and education.

During the meeting which ended successfully, the traditional bonds of friendship, collaboration and confidence between the people of the two countries were reinforced and strengthened.

CSO: 3400/201

KENYA

MULEI CONFIRMS TRADE UNION SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 2 May 85 p 20

[Article by Robert Irungu]

[Text]

THE Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu) has no confrontation with the government and will continue to support it and the ruling party Kanyu. At the same time the organisation will continue serving the workers' interests.

The assurances were given by the organisation's secretary-general, Mr. Justus Mulei, during a mammoth Labour Day rally held at Nyayo Stadium, Nairobi to mark the event whose highlight was an inspiring Presidential speech read by Labour Minister, Dr. Robert Ouko.

Addressing thousands of workers, Mulei said demands made by the organisation to the government are meant to help improve workers' welfare.

He said the lowest income earner has seen his income erode over the years adding that Cotu has made frequent appeals for the minimum wage to be raised.

Mulei repeated the appeal yesterday. He said workers are often singled out as the cause of what is popularly known as "wild-cat strikes". But he stressed that "it has now dawned on all that perception is at variance with reality".

"Bad management, caused by lack of adequate training of personnel officers, is indeed the root cause of the problem," he said.

On industrial relations in the country, he said Cotu fully adheres to the provisions of Industrial Relations Charter and will always support it.

He added it would be in the interest of industrial peace for all parties covered by the charter to adhere to its provisions.

He praised the work of the Industrial Court and Mr. Justice Saeed Cockar, "a man who all workers admire". He appealed to President Daniel arap Moi through the Labour Minister to expand the court.

CSQ: 3400/201

KENYA

MOI ADDRESSES WORKERS, OUTLINES UNION RESPONSIBILITIES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 May 85 p 1

[Text of speech read on behalf of President Daniel Arap Moi by Minister for Labor Dr Robert Ouko to celebrate May Day at Nyayo Stadium in Nairobi]

[Excerpt]

Ladies and gentlemen

On the occasion of celebrating this year's Labour Day, I send my warm and cordial greetings to all Kenyan workers wherever they are. This is the day when, each year, workers in many parts of the world join hands to honour the nobility of hard work as a means to human survival and well-being.

We in Kenya should take pride, on this occasion, in the way we have strived, since independence, to build a strong and prosperous nation, in the spirit of unity, hard work and self-reliance. Apart from the brief interlude of our colonial experience, when we were made to feel that toil and sweat were conditions of indignity, the African traditional society had a very special regard for hard work. Every member of society had a duty to work, and the sharing of society's benefits was always an act of reciprocity to the individual contribution of each and every member of the society.

Over the years, the fundamental concept of human striving has continued to assume new dimensions.

Today, work is not only a duty to oneself and to society, it is also a basic human right. Thus it is now universally recognised that, while every individual in society is expected, and indeed required to make a contribution to the common endeavour, the society must also reciprocate by making it possible for those who are able and willing to work to do so.

In modern times, the problem faced by nations is not so much one of getting people to work. Rather, the scourge of our times is widespread unemployment, and the incapacity of our economies to create opportunities for a rapidly increasing labour force. In our own country Kenya, the high rate of population growth has created a very serious problem of unemployment, especially among our school-leavers. The problem gets worse every year, yet our economy is not expanding fast enough to contain the situation.

I, therefore, regard our ceremony today as an important occasion, during which those who are in employment should critically assess the part they can play in averting this looming danger to our national well-being. Economic expansion greatly depends on the productivity and output of those in jobs and, therefore, Kenyans should not only think of the benefits that accrue to them as workers, but should also reflect on the quality of their performance and how it contributes to the creation of more national wealth and new job opportunities.

One area where workers, and employers, can make a contribution is in the maintenance of industrial peace as a requisite to economic expansion. Over the years, the responsible conduct of the workers, the unions and the employers, has helped maintain a climate of industrial peace all

round. However, it is regrettable that, during last year, there was a total of sixty-nine strikes, with a loss of nearly forty-thousand man hours. These strikes could have been easily avoided if the machinery set out in our industrial relations system were followed.

In an effort to further improve the machinery for settlement of trade disputes, plans are in hand to amend the Trade Disputes Act so as to make the industrial relations system more efficient and thus serve us better than it has done in the past. Consultations between the Government, trade unions and the employers are at an advanced stage and the bill will soon be introduced in Parliament.

I, therefore, urge all parties involved in industrial relations to make full use of the laid-down machinery, and avoid using strikes or lock-outs to settle trade disputes.

I am glad to note that positive efforts are being made amongst our trade unions to enlighten the working population on the importance of legislation, rules and other requirements that may be imposed by the Government or employers in order to make workplaces manageable and productive.

I am also happy to learn that at a recent workshop, the Central Organisation of Trade Unions was able to map out a new workers' education policy.

Although this is a long overdue stage in the development of workers' education in the country, I would like to congratulate you on this important initiative. I am confident that with the support of other organisations, both Government and non-government, your endeavours to make workers' education a success will be assured.

In Africa today, workers' organisations are increasingly becoming practical and more realistic in their efforts to improve the welfare of their members.

While trade unions should continue to shoulder the traditional responsibility of achieving better terms and conditions of service for their members, this should be done with the greatest appreciation of the predicament within which our economies operate.

In this connection, I must commend the Central Organisation of Trade Unions for actively pursuing and exploring participation and investment in non-collective bargaining activities such as workers' co-operatives and low-cost housing schemes. These efforts will in the long run give returns whose impact will have a multiplier effect of great positive results.

The promotion of workers' welfare depends not only on their own initiatives but also on the contemporary circumstances of their social environment. As I stated earlier, our rate of population growth, reputedly the highest in the world, continues to be a major obstacle in our efforts to achieve a higher standard of living for our people, including the workers and their families. In this regard, the

workers must join hands with their fellow countrymen in propagating and practising appropriate family planning measures.

In 1982, my Government, in collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Labour Organisation, mounted a series of seminars aimed at creating an awareness of the consequences on family welfare, of a fast growing population. Since then, the Government has continued to encourage both public and private organisations to play their part in efforts to reduce our birth-rate to a manageable size. The Central Organisation of Trade Unions will soon be asked to assist in this crucial national programme. The project will focus on information and education on labour population and family welfare and will be integrated into the existing workers' education structure.

Turning now to the broader arena of manpower training and development, let me say that my Government remains committed to providing our people with the skills and attitudes necessary for their effective participation in nation-building. Only last year, I appointed the national manpower development committee with a mandate to review the current and future trends in the demand and supply of skilled manpower.

In the field of industrial training, Kenya has made substantial progress through the Directorate of Industrial Training and the training levy.

The Federation of Kenya Employers and the Central Organisation of Trade Unions have continued to play a positive role in training and for this I commend them.

I would like on this occasion to make a few remarks about the National Social Security Fund which plays an important part in the promotion of workers' welfare and morale. In the past there have been complaints that the fund does not issue statements to members as a routine. There have also been complaints about the long delays in the payment of members' benefits.

I am pleased to inform you that arrangements are in hand to provide the fund with its own computer, which will enable it to issue statements speedily and on a more regular basis. Workers will be pleased to know that the waiting period for the payment of benefits has already been reduced from an average of eighteen months some two years ago to three months now. This is still not satisfactory and the Government intends to introduce an amendment to the act to provide for payment of benefits as soon as possible after retirement. More importantly, the Government is in the process of preparing a new legislation to provide for the creation of a board of trustees to manage the affairs of the fund.

For the workers to play their full part in national development, they must be seen to benefit from the outcome of their labours. They must feel that little effort yields but small rewards, and that hard work is the only key to the level of welfare that each one of us aspires to achieve.

Having regard to the current economic situation in our country and the rapid escalation of the cost of living, I have directed that the minimum wage be raised by twenty per cent. This should not be seen as a mere reward for the contribution you are making but rather, it should be accepted as a challenge to raise our productivity to even higher levels. By minding other people's welfare, we also mind, inescapably, our own well-being and happiness. I wish you a happy labour day.

Thank you.

KENYA

UNIVERSITY LECTURER CHARGED WITH SEDITION

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Halima Njirainey]

[Text]

A SENIOR lecturer at the University of Nairobi yesterday appeared in a Nairobi court charged with sedition.

The charge facing Musa Otieno Adongo, a senior lecturer in the department of electrical engineering stated that on April 24, 1985 at Norfolk Hotel, Nairobi, he uttered words with an alleged intention of bringing disaffection against the government.

He was, however, not required to plead to the charge as the offence was "very serious" and the prosecution required consent of the Attorney-General.

The second count against Adongo stated that he had mutilated four shs. 100 currency notes at Norfolk Hotel along Harry Thuku Road, Nairobi.

Senior superintendent of police, Mr. S. Kilemi, who was leading the prosecution, opposed his application for bail or bond "due to the seriousness of the case and that the accused might not turn up for mention if released by the court".

Kilemi further told the chief magistrate, Mr. H. H. Buch, that investigations of the case had not been completed.

He said the accused was arrested on April 24, 1985 under Section 58 of the penal code.

He asked the court to bring up the case for mention after two weeks.

The magistrate observed that the charge was serious and denied the accused bond or bail.

The magistrate ordered the accused be remanded in custody until May 10, 1985 when his case will be mentioned.

CSO: 3400/201

KENYA

MOI ANNOUNCES MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE OF 20 PERCENT

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 2 May 85 p 1

[Article by Charles Kulundu]

[Text]

MINIMUM wages throughout the country will go up by 20 per cent with immediate effect, President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday.

In a wide-ranging speech marking Labour Day which was read to a record crowd at the Nyayo Stadium by the Minister for Labour, Dr. Robert Ouko, the President deplored the high number of strikes in the country which, he said, could be avoided. The President said that plans are at an advanced stage to amend the existing Trade Disputes Act to avoid strikes and lock-outs.

He also said that the functioning of the National Social Security Fund — NSSF — is to be streamlined soon by amending the relevant Act in order to avoid the long delays in the payment of members' benefits.

President Moi said the time for a member to wait for his benefits has already been reduced from 18 to three months and the government is in the process of preparing a new legislation to provide for the creation of a board of trustees to manage the affairs of the fund.

Urging workers to reflect on the quality of their performance, President Moi said Kenyans should not only think of the benefits that accrue to them as workers, but also

reflect on the quality of their performance and how it contributes to the creation of more national wealth and new job opportunities.

The President appealed to everyone — the government, Cotu and employers — to strive to maintain industrial peace which, he said, was a prerequisite to economic expansion.

President Moi regretted that last year there were 69 strikes, with a loss of nearly 40,000 man hours which he said could have been easily avoided if the machinery set out in our industrial relations system was followed.

Paying glowing tribute to the work of trade unionists in Africa, President Moi said workers' organisations are increasingly becoming practical and more realistic in their efforts to improve the welfare of their members.

Touching on population explosion in the country, which he said was the highest in the world, President Moi urged trade union leaders to co-operate and assist the government in launching family planning educational seminars throughout the country to create awareness of the dangers involved.

13 June 1985

KENYA

BRIEFS

TRADE DEFICIT CLIMBS--Kenya's trade deficit in 1984 has been provisionally estimated at 6.48 billion shillings (around 398 million dollars), compared with 5.5 billion shillings (346 million dollars) the previous year, according to figures supplied by officials of the commerce and industry ministry. It results from an increase in imports of more than 21 per cent to 22.04 billion shillings, which were not matched by the 18.7 per cent rise in exports, which reached 15.55 billion. Coffee and tea between them accounted for more than half of export revenue, with 27.2 and 23.5 per cent respectively. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Apr 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/254

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

MAIZE MILL PROJECTS--Two contracts worth M11 million for phase one of the Maize Mill projects were recently signed between the government and Ocrim Spa Milling Engineering Company of Italy and Conform Construction (PTY) of South Africa. The Ministry of Water, Energy and Mining and the then Acting Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Morena Matete Majara signed on behalf of the government while Mr Mario Cinquetti and Mr E.C. McConnell signed on behalf of Ocrim Spa Milling Engineering Company and Conform Construction (PTY) respectively. The first contract which is to be undertaken by Conform Construction (PTY) consists of silos and worktower civil works with a capacity of 30,000 tons of grain is to be constructed in Maseru at the cost of about M2 million. The milling plant and handling equipment which falls under the second contract will be undertaken by Ocrim Spa Milling Engineering Company at the cost of about M7 million. Work is to begin immediately and it is expected that the Maize Mill will be operational from February next year. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 22-29 Apr 85 p 1]

CSI: 3400/194

LIBERIA

CHINESE TEAM VISIT TO ASSESS SPONSORED PROJECTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

The head of the Chinese Fact-Finding Team to Liberia, Mr. Peng Wen-Xuan has been gowned "Honorary Paramount Chief" of the Mambahn Bassa Tribe by Youth and Sports Minister Fred J. Blay.

The Chinese team arrived here about two months ago to assess the progress of Chinese sponsored projects in the country.

While in the country, the Chinese team toured the new sports complex currently under construction in Paynesville, as well as several other projects being undertaken by the Chinese Government in Liberia, according to a Youth and Sports Ministry release issued here Thursday.

Col. Blay performed the ceremony at the weekend, and said the team's visit was a further manifestation of the cordial rela-

tions between China and Liberia.

He hoped China and Liberia will continue to cement their relations through sports and technical cooperation.

The Youth and Sports Minister further called on the team to renew the Liberian government's appeal to China for assistance towards the construction of a gymnasium at the national sports complex in Paynesville.

Mr. Wen-Zuan thanked Minister Blay for the hospitality accorded his team during their two-month stay in the country.

He noted that the new National Sports Complex was one of "the best" in West Africa, and assured his government's continued assistance to Liberia.

The team departed here last Saturday for China, the release said. -- LINA

CSO: 3400/255

LIBERIA

RSA CONDEMNATION AT ISRAELI RECEPTION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Apr 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Government of Liberia has condemned South Africa's recent decision to set up an interim government in Namibia with the exclusion of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

He pointed out that SWAPO was recognized by both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and hence it would be unjustifiable to leave them out in such an arrangement.

The condemnation was contained in a statement the Deputy Foreign Minister for Administration Brig/Gen Rudolph F. Kolaco made at a reception marking the 37th anniversary celebrations of the founding of the State of Israel held yesterday at a local hotel here.

Minister Kolaco applauded the U.S. Government and other Western powers who rejected South Africa's recent evil intentions in Namibia, and hoped that the U.N. Security Council would continue to insist, on the full implementation of Resolution 435 as the basis for Namibia independence.

He spoke highly of the cordial ties between Israel and Liberia which he traced back to the founding of the State of Israel in 1948.

Earlier, the Israeli Ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Gavriel Gavrieli lauded the existing ties between Liberia and Israel, and noted the rising interest between Liberians and Israelis for mutual cooperation in the fields of science, commerce, medicine, and technical training, among other areas.

He said due to economic problems, the Israeli Government's plans for strengthening the Liberian economy could not be realized now.

CSO: 3400/255

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

INCREASED EXCISE TAX--Excise tax on gasoline has been increased by 25 cents. The present excise tax on gasoline is \$1.25. Customers will now be required to pay \$1.50 as excise tax. A release from the Finance Ministry says the increase in excise tax is in keeping with Executive Order No 8 which was signed by the head of state on March 19 this year. The release further stated that excise tax would no longer be collected by the management of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Corporation, LPRC. A team of revenue collectors has already been assigned at the LPRC to collect excise tax. The team is from the Finance Ministry and nontax-exempt customers purchasing petroleum produce from the LPRC are advised to pay the required excise tax directly to the team. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 7 May 85]

FIRE AT FINANCE MINISTRY--No cause has been given for last night's fire at the Ministry of Finance in Monrovia. In an interview with the minister of finance, G. Alvin Jones said that he is certain that the cause of the fire was not electrical. The fire burned the top floor of the Ministry of Finance used as the records division of the Ministry of Finance. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 25 Apr 85]

CSO: 3400/256

MADAGASCAR

SECRET POLICE CHIEF SACKED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 20 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

According to a number of sources, though there has been no official confirmation, the chief of the DGID, the Antananarivo regime's secret police, colonel Bienaimé RAVELOSON-MAHASAMPO, was dismissed recently and replaced by one of his deputies, police commissioner Jean-Luc RAFIDIMANANA. However, contrary to certain reports, he has not been arrested; a reliable witness told THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER he had seen the colonel near his home on several occasions.

Moreover, colonel RAVELOSON-MAHASAMPO's wife, whose sister Céline is married to president Didier RATSIRAKA, does not appear to be in disgrace. She reappeared this week in public demonstrations and also on television, after several months out of the public eye at the end of last year. Her "disappearance" gave rise to a number of rumours at the time, including one persistent story that she had been arrested in Italy.

I.O.N.- The removal of the head of the DGID enables the Malagasy head of state to kill two birds with one stone:

1. After his comments on the rehabilitation of western philosophers like Pythagoras and Descartes, which attracted much attention, and the reaffirmation of his Christian faith, he can continue to polish up his regime's image by getting rid of a man who was detested by the whole of the population for his exactions, and whose departure the churches and western countries were demanding loudly.

2. He can start a reorganisation of the DGID which is generally admitted to have become ineffective. After a rapid recruiting drive brought its numbers up to several thousand spread throughout the country, it exercised a reign of terror which was bloody but disorganised, often striking at random after a denunciation, or to satisfy the greed of its leaders, who had no compunction, for example, in arresting the heads of companies in order to confiscate their possessions.

The coarse methods of the DGID also led to resounding failures in a country where the principle of a state based on the law is an ancient one which cannot be flouted with impunity. Thus, during the September 1983 trial of colonel Auguste RASOLOFO for prejudicing state security, the DGID, which was responsible for arresting the colonel and his co-accused found itself the object of criticism and all the defendants were acquitted. In the wake of this trial, president RATSIRAKA was obliged to appoint Antananarivo's former ambassador to Paris Henri RAHARIJOANA as a personal adviser with the task of overseeing the DGID.

Finally, the DGID had become particularly ineffectual as far as the authorities were concerned because it had been gradually infiltrated by all the political tendencies in Madagascar. As a result, any operation against an individual or a party was known in advance and the target warned before it took place.

CSO: 3400/209

MALAWI

BRIEFS

WARNKE PLEDGES ECONOMIC AID--West Germany has pledged about 61 million kwacha in economic aid to Malawi between this year and next year. The pledge was made by the West German economic cooperation minister, Mr Jurgen Warnke, at a news conference in Lilongwe before departure at the end of a visit to Malawi. Mr Warnke explained that his government decided to allocate the money to Malawi because of this country's high degree of efficiency in development that is currently taking place. Dr Warnke also said he was particularly impressed by Malawi's persistent efforts in pursuing a policy that sees agriculture as a basis of organizing development of other sectors. He thanked this country's leadership for encouraging the exchange of visits which, he said, has resulted in the cordial relationship between Malawi and West Germany. [Text] [Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/276

MOZAMBIQUE

FRELIMO ACCUSED OF DISHONEST DEALINGS WITH PORTUGAL

Lisbon 0 DIABO in Portuguese 2 Apr 85 p 16

[Text] Former member of the Revolutionary Council and current advisor to the Presidency Ernesto Melo Antunes, who arrived the first of the week, will stay in Mozambique until the much-heralded visit between Antonio and Manuela Eanes and Moises and Graca Machel takes place.

The purpose of the obnoxious counselor's Mozambique assignment is a secret known only by the gods. It is not to demand an explanation for the fact that yet another Portuguese, Jose Martins do Quental, has been held incommunicado by FRELIMO Political Police since December of last year--a fact which has only now been learned--and the Portuguese consul has not been allowed to see him. Neither is it credible that Antunes will convey to President Machel a demand for damages pressed by the four Portuguese who were detained in Tanzania the end of September in 1984, brutally mistreated during their imprisonment in FRELIMO jails and finally returned to Tanzania, where they were expelled without explanation.

This trip of Melo Antunes, Ramalho Eanes' advisor, has every appearance of being a return gesture in response to the visit to Portugal by Aquino de Braganca, Samora Machel's advisor. The two are indeed cut from the same pattern: just as the sullen Melo Antunes was involved in the crime of delivering the Mozambican people to FRELIMO so the beaming Aquino de Braganca can boast of having served the FRELIMO variant of Marxist-Leninism from the very beginning.

Aquino de Braganca came to Portugal with two assignments: insist on the prosecution of RENAMO members in Portugal and convince local politicians in the mother country that Portuguese troops should remain in Mozambique to guarantee the transmission of electricity generated at the Cabora-Bassa Dam, a pretext which, strange as it may seem, coincides with the reason already put forward at high levels in the South African Ministry of Foreign Trade. Melo Antunes will probably also broach these two issues in his talks with Samora Machel.

Regarding the former issue, perhaps we should refresh their memory for Antunes and Braganca, and their superiors as well, on the following points:

1. At the moment, Portuguese courts are considering only two charges against RENAMO, specifically those against its general secretary, Evo Fernandes, its European representative, Jorge Correia, and the editor of A LUTA CONTINUA, Paulo de Oliveira.

2. The first charge, which is vigorously backed by Communist militants, was made on October 30 of last year by Salvador dos Santos Junior and concerns the death of his brother, Adjutant Arnaldo Nunes dos Santos; presenting no proof, FRELIMO, Alvaro Cunhal's Communists and the brother of the deceased claim that the death was an execution carried out by RENAMO guerrillas. Be that as it may, holding these three Mozambican Resistance members liable for this death seems patently absurd. And if it is not absurd, we would also have to hold Ambassador Cosme and two or three subordinates of his liable for the proved murder of several Portuguese residents in Angola.

3. The second charge, made November 6 by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and based on a RENAMO communique, claimed that the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo was issuing false passports to spies. However, RENAMO has now retracted this charge.

4. At any rate, these accusations are taking their legal course, and any pressure exerted by the government on that process would be or will be an undemocratic infringement on the autonomy of the judicial system.

5. For reasons not related to these charges, Prime Minister Mario Soares and Foreign Trade Minister Jaime Gama have been trying for months to find some way to silence these RENAMO members. With such threats, these two officials of the government are trying to mitigate FRELIMO's hostility and counter related destabilization efforts directed by Alvaro Cunhal's party. But such threats or promises are not acceptable in a democratic system because RENAMO's operations in Portugal are only of an informative nature, which is protected under the Constitution. The Trifa case should have sufficed to teach the prime minister that certain laws are beyond the reach of his dictatorial ambitions.

25th of April People's Forces Rearguard in Mozambique

In contrast to the above, there are abundant indications that FRELIMO is carrying out operations in Portugal which are detrimental to security and the respect due our national sovereignty, not to mention ongoing defamatory campaigns, which delight the media, directed by the Machel dictatorship and flawlessly coordinated with the Portuguese Communist press. We might point out, for example, the attendance of FRELIMO supporters at RENAMO press conferences and the assassination attempt on the life of Evo Fernandes last summer on Portuguese soil.

We might also mention that there was never any denial of the story we ran January 29 on the behavior in Portugal of FRELIMO journalist and spy Mario Ferro, who would have spent a large sum here for the recruitment of mercenaries. A month later, it was Delfim Leitaao's turn, after having suffered in FRELIMO prisons from January 1983 to July 1984, to report to

O DIABO the existence of a Portuguese company linked to the activities of Sociedade Comercial e Industrial de Mocambique (SOCIMO), which carried on espionage activities under cover of export-import operations. This was never denied either.

But outweighing all of this is the backing which the 25th of April People's Forces has received from FRELIMO and which can be seen in the trial presided over by Judge Almeida Cruz in the fact that when this judge rather strangely considered the option of conditionally freeing Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and allowing him to leave the country, it was the People's Republic of Mozambique that would have taken him in. It was also to Mozambique that several 25th of April agents fled and it was from Mozambique that some began returning, including Daniel Tavares, after July of last year to revamp the terrorist network.

It was not enough, then, for FRELIMO to abduct and torture Portuguese in Mozambique. Its revolutionary internationalism led the organization to set up one of the rearguards of active terrorism in Portugal. This is well-known and has been experienced by the bombing victims of the 25th of April People's Forces; meanwhile, the governor of the Central Bloc is humiliated by Samora Machel's officials, all the while officiously lamenting the lack of legal machinery for prosecuting opponents of the Marxist regime in Maputo.

In this dirty game of theirs, there is an unfortunate reversal of reality: it is important to repress not the publication of RENAMO's communiques or pronouncements, but intense espionage in Portugal by FRELIMO's secret services and the latter's links with the terrorism that afflicts us, even if this leads to a prohibition of visits to Portugal by Mr Aquino de Braganca and to Mozambique by Melo Antunes.

Civilian Targets Bombed by FRELIMO

"FRELIMO has become destructively paranoid," remarks a RENAMO communique, reporting that government planes with Soviet pilots have intensively bombed population centers in the province of Maputo, Gaza and Sofala, resulting in 450 dead and 1,000 wounded.

In the area of guerrilla operations carried out by the movement headed by Afonso Dhlakama, the communique mentions the destruction of two government camps 15 km from Maputo, the destruction of a high-tension power transmission line from South Africa to the Mozambican capital, the destruction of nine highway bridges and the taking of various FRELIMO barracks in the provinces of Cabo Delgado, Niassa, Nampula, Manica and Sofala. According to the same source, which reports on the period from March 13 to 28, government forces suffered over 1,200 casualties, including the dead, the injured and those taken prisoner, and lost large quantities of materiel.

In the communique, RENAMO once again deplores the policy toward Mozambique about to be put into effect by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Roelof "Pik" Botha, which it labels "incoherent."

13 June 1985

NAMIBIA

ISRAEL TO PROVIDE DEVELOPMENT AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

A TOP-LEVEL team of officials from Namibian government and parastatal organisations left for a 12-day visit to Israel on Saturday to study development projects and meet development experts there.

A member of the delegation, Mr Deon Gous, Director of Development Coordination, told The Advertiser last week that the Namibian delegation's trip followed a private visit to Namibia last year by the Israeli Ambassador.

The Ambassador had indicated to the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, that Israel would be willing to provide development aid to Namibia before independence "but only in the form of technical assistance", Mr Gous said.

The Israeli Ambassador invited the AG to send a

number of experts to Israel to look at some of their development projects and to meet people and experts involved in them.

"The AG decided to send a team to look into agriculture, water management and water supply, community development and regional planning," Mr Gous said, and had chosen a team of representatives from these disciplines.

The team includes Dr Jan Jordaan, Director of Water Affairs, Dr Schneider, Director of Agriculture and Nature Conservation, Dr Piet le Roux from the White Administration Department of Agriculture, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Louis Becker of Enok, two members of the Rehoboth Development Corporation, Mr Solomon and Mr Duwenhage, and Mr Deon Gous and Mr Peet Swart of the Directorate of Development Coordination.

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA SAYS NO COMPROMISE IN ANNIVERSARY INTERVIEW

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Apr 85 pp 3-5

[Interview with Sam Nujoma by Max du Preez]

[Text]

Publicity Secretary Hidipo Hamutenya had recently said Swapo was a "mass movement which accommodates different political and ideological trends." But on paper Swapo seems to be strongly committed to Marxist-Leninist principles. *What is the reality?* Du Preez asked the Swapo leader.

NUJOMA: Swapo is first and foremost a Namibian liberation movement.

I recall when we formed Swapo we had never met a single communist. The only white person who I can say spoke to the Namibians on an equal basis as a human being, was the Reverend Michael Scott, and certainly he was far from being a communist. But Swapo was formed as a result of the oppression.

But I must say we met people from all over the world, including those you call communists. We have visited the Soviet Union, China, German Democratic Republic and others, and we also visited capitalist countries. Whether you are a communist or capitalist... in all these countries we went to we met people who were sympathetic to our cause.

THE WHITES

Q: The white community in Namibia fears a Swapo government. Do they have anything to fear from Swapo?

NUJOMA: Many of the whites are an offshoot of the imperial German regime that colonised Namibia and the rest, perhaps the majority, are from the Boer regime, from SA, who came there and dispossessed the Africans, accumulated untold wealth, built themselves castles.

They maintain that privileged position in our society, whereas Africans are simple elements of the population who are not recognised as human beings. Africans in Namibia are non-existent.

They only exist because they are being used as slaves, cheap labour for the minority white settlers.

Cheap slave labour still exists in Namibia through the Swania where people are being recruited from the Bantustans of Owamboland, Kavango, Kaokoland to go to work in the mines, factories and other industries belonging to the minority white settlers. And they are being paid salaries so low they just enable them to keep their heads above water.

So the whites in Namibia really want to maintain this privileged position, they don't want to share.

All that Swapo demands is that there should be equality in education services, equality in medical

services, equality in salaries and that racial discrimination should come to an end. This is what Swapo demands.

And this is exactly what the whites are afraid of. Swapo understands them. It is human nature: When you are used to that kind of privilege and the servants around you, you call them at any time of the night and they run, you want to maintain the same position.

But I think they are making an historical mistake. Our policy is to achieve independence in Namibia based on a multi-racial society, because if the blacks turn on the whites and oppress them, it is obvious the whites will resist the black oppression.

So the simplest way to achieve peace and security for all is equality for all citizens of Namibia.

ECONOMY

Q: The business sector and the multi-national companies also seem to fear a Swapo government. This is probably so because it is not clear how Swapo sees the economy after independence. What are Swapo's real economic principles?

NUJOMA: Well, it is very difficult for Swapo to talk about the economy, while there is no freedom of the people. You can only plan your economy when you have the country and the land where the resources are. Therefore our main concern is now to achieve freedom and independence and then we plan our economy, depending on what Namibia possesses.

So there is no need for whites to fear.

Of course there will be land reform. There can be no landless people as long there are blacks in Namibia.

In accordance with Namibian laws, SA laws that are applicable to Namibia, Africans have no right to possess land up to this very moment.

Therefore, even in the Bantustans if minerals are found in these areas, by a stroke of pen the so-called SA State President will declare that area a white area and immediately the blacks will be kicked out of the place.

Of course this state of affairs will have to come to an end. There will be land reform so that each and every citizen will have the right to own land to make a living from that land.

Q: Isn't the white reaction to this statement going to be: Nujoma is going to take our farms?

NUJOMA: No, I am just saying there will be land reforms. In this way the whites and their interests will be covered too. Because they are citizens of the land. There will be no landless people, including them.

We must be frank with the whites. Tell them in clear language we are fighting to regain our land which they have conquered and taken away from us. But we are not going to deny them the right to own land and make a living from it. The question of taking their farms away, it is out.

As regards the transnational corporations: these are foreign companies. They have their country of origin where they came from and I believe sovereign Namibia will have diplomatic agreements and treaties with those countries and their transnational corporations. To have joint ventures with the State of Namibia or if the State of Namibia

decides that this land or this place will be publicly owned, it should be so.

ARMED STRUGGLE

Q: Turning to the armed struggle: The situation now seems to be one where SA cannot stop the war, but Swapo cannot achieve an outright victory. What is the real motivation for going on with the war? To make it too expensive for SA?

NUJOMA: Our demand before the launching of the armed liberation struggle was simply for SA to recognise our right to self-determination.

The question of Namibia is much clearer than any other colonial situation. There is UN Res 435 which outlined every step leading to freedom in Namibia. They are claiming that Swapo should unilaterally cease fire and surrender and participate in what they call the political democratic process inside Namibia.

We said no. However, I would like to make it categorically clear that Swapo is ready to sign a ceasefire with SA at any time. And Swapo is ready to talk to SA on the matter of modalities of implementation of Res 435.

Q: How do you see the withdrawal of SA troops from Angola and how has the Lusaka agreement of last year hurt your armed struggle?

NUJOMA: SA's withdrawal from Angola does not concern Namibia. But we are not fighting from Angola.

Q: But you certainly had important bases in Angola and logistical support which was important to your war effort. How is that affected?

NUJOMA: You are talking to people who have combat experience. We can fight from anywhere. So long as we are oppressed we will find a way of resisting.

MPC

Q: Let us talk about the new government to be formed by the MPC. Could they not hurt Swapo in the long term if they do popular things like scrap the ethnic second tier authorities, Namibianise the civil service, break apartheid down?

NUJOMA: In the first place, the MPC is a creation of SA.

This is to us a delaying tactic. This is the launching of a second UDI in our country.

But I am quite confident that the Namibian people who fought for the last 19 years still have the willpower and stamina to fight for another 19 years. These puppets cannot last one day, not even one hour, if the Botha regime withdraws its troops from Namibia. I am challenging the Botha regime to allow free, fair and democratic elections in Namibia to take place and you will see the Namibian people will certainly choose a Swapo government.

You say they will scrap racial discrimination, but who will be in control of the mineral wealth? It will be SA. And the masses of the Namibian people will continue to suffer. This will continue because the minority white settlers, the Dirk Muges, the Van Zijls want to maintain their white privileges.

Q: Will you be prepared to talk to the MPC government? They demand to negotiate on behalf of the Namibians.

NUJOMA: We know the MPC. They do not exist. Swapo is ready to talk to SA. Why talk to the puppets when the real master is there? We know our country is an SA colony and Swapo is only ready to talk to the SA racists.

Q: Are you saying you will not sit down and bargain with them?

NUJOMA: Of course Swapo will not talk to the puppets. We are only ready to talk to the SA colonial power.

RESOLUTION 435

Q: Res 435 is this week exactly seven years old. Many say it is by now outdated and should be changed. Are you prepared to discuss changes to it?

NUJOMA: Swapo will stand to the letter of Res 435. This is a binding agreement of the UN Security Council.

Q: The SA military is saying that Swapo is changing its tactics and is training its men in Libya for urban guerrilla warfare. Is that true?

NUJOMA: Swapo's strategy is a secret of Swapo. The war of liberation will continue as long as an inch of Namibia is occupied. Those racist SA soldiers simply failed to destroy Swapo.

The South Africans will feel the pinch of our bullets. We will raise the cost in terms of lives of SA soldiers and their mercenaries and in terms of money. They will have to continue to buy more jet fighters, more helicopters and tanks. That is why the rand is nothing today. The

SA economy is collapsing because of this war and we know we will fight another

19 years in order to make sure that the rand will be worth zero compared to foreign currencies.

Q: What is Swapo's view of civilian casualties in the war?

NUJOMA: As far as Swapo is concerned, we are fighting the SA troops. Our troops are under strict orders not to fire on the civilian population or settlements. Our actions are directed at the SA Army.

Q: What does Swapo aim to do with Plan after independence — and with the Territory Force and Koevoet, who are mostly Namibian citizens?

NUJOMA: Plan is a people's army. It will remain there. Those others are just branches of the SADF. Of course they cannot be in a free Namibia. They have to go to SA.

Q: Also the Namibian citizens?

NUJOMA: They are not Namibian citizens. If they are Namibian citizens they will have to identify themselves with the reality of the struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

Q: Some of the Namibian internal politicians fear exactly that, and they quote you as having said when you come back you will "deal with them" and you will "discipline them". They say you will kill them and throw them in jail when you go back.

NUJOMA: Swapo has nothing to do with individuals. Our fight is against the occupationist forces of SA.

Q: How do you see SA's strategy on Namibia's future?

NUJOMA: I think SA simply wants to incorporate Namibia as a fifth province of SA because it wants to continue to exploit copper, diamonds, uranium, and the recent discovery of the Kudu gas field. She is selfish, she is a colonial power that wants to expand her apartheid policies. And we will fight her until we achieve our independence.

Q: *How long can it take?*

NUJOMA: It may take some years, but we have the will and the stamina to fight another 19 years. And in that protracted armed struggle we will definitely put Botha to shame.

Q: *Is the lack of internal organisation of Swapo not a weakness? No strong internal leader is allowed to stay.*

NUJOMA: Swapo is banned in Namibia. Its constitution is banned and its leaders are not allowed to address any public rally. Whenever they apply for a public rally, they are refused. So what do you expect them to do? Many of them are in prison, some in concentration camps, atrocities are committed against Swapo members and sympathisers.

Q: *It is said that you have told Mr Ja Toivo to leave Namibia and to base himself in Lusaka.*

NUJOMA: No. Ja Toivo has the right to decide what he thinks. I have no right to force somebody to go into hell. Namibia today is hell for Africans and heaven for whites. So I think it is just correct for Ja Toivo to make his decision to leave the country.

After all, he has just spent 18 years in prison in SA. What do you expect?

Q: *So he is not going back?*

NUJOMA: That is his own decision.

SA TIES

Q: *Do you intend to have diplomatic relations with South Africa?*

NUJOMA: SA, as far as Swapo is concerned, has committed crimes against the Namibian people and is killing the Namibian people.... And it is the Namibian people who will

NUJOMA: Of course there will be no diplomatic relations unless SA changes its racist policy. Until there is a majority government in SA. We are not going to interfere with the internal affairs of any country, but we reserve the right to govern ourselves as a free and sovereign state without any dictation from any quarter.

As far as Swapo is concerned, it will definitely support the people of SA in their struggle against apartheid. My colleague Ja Toivo said that we will support the struggle of the people of SA through the OAU, the UN and other international bodies which are condemning and are demanding the abolition and dismantling of apartheid.

ANNIVERSARY

Q: *What were the highlights and low points of the last 25 years?*

NUJOMA: Swapo was founded in Namibia on April 19, 1960. Its

membership is really from the grassroots, supported mainly by the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

Swapo was formed as a result of direct escalation of violence and repression, racial discrimination and Bantu education which deprived the Namibians of education facilities.

Up to this very moment there is a big disparity between blacks and whites as far as education and medical care is concerned. There are segregated hospitals where the white hospitals are provided with more modern equipment and better doctors whereas the so-called Bantu hospitals are left to themselves without adequate supplies of medicine and equipment.

Every effort was made by the successive SA Governments from the days of Vorster to Botha to suppress Swapo and to destroy the popular demand of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence. When Swapo was formed, it was a non-violent movement. We organised strikes, demonstrations, boycotts and all this was met with brute force: Tanks, armoured cars, jet fighters and helicopters were used and are still being used against the unarmed civilian Namibian people.

As a result we were compelled to respond to the violent colonial administration of SA in our country with the same firepower. That is why the armed liberation struggle was launched in 1966.

Today we are proud to note that when the repressive machinery and its soldiers are used against us

to kill civilians as they are killing them in SA, we are able to hit back, and not only our mothers and our relatives and our people are crying today, those on the side of the minority white racist South Africans are too. We are able today to inflict heavy casualties on the racist SA repressive armed forces which are occupying our country.

We are quite confident that Namibia's independence is inevitable.

It will certainly come. There is no doubt.

We know also that racist SA spends more than R4 million a day to maintain its armed forces in Namibia — the fuel the jets are using, the massive helicopters, tanks and armoured cars and trucks that are carrying thousands of soldiers in our country, the food they consume.

And the Namibian economy is on the verge of collapse.

CSO: 3400/193

NAMIBIA

BONN CONCERNED OVER PLANS FOR TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT IN NAMIBIA

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 19 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] South Africa's plans to agree in principle to a "transitional government" in Namibia, expected to emerge from the multi-party conference, are being received in Bonn with great apprehension. The German ambassador in Capetown has been instructed to inform the South African government of the Federal Republic's negative attitude toward any unilateral declarations in the development of Namibia's independence. The Federal Republic--together with the United States, Great Britain, France and Canada--is a member of the Western contact group which has been charged by the United Nations to deal with the Namibia question. The Federal Republic, together with the other members of this group of five, supports Resolution 435 of the Security Council as an essential precondition for any solution of the Namibia problem.

The resolution concerning Namibia's independence calls for a truce between the South African forces and SWAPO independence movement units and subsequent free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. Federal Republic circles maintain that any unilateral action by South Africa which results in the creation of constitutional authorities who could assume governmental functions, would be regarded as null and void. Such institutions would have no relevance according to Resolution 435 and South Africa could not delegate its responsibility to carry out Resolution 435 to Namibian parties. The Federal Republic continues to honor its obligations resulting from Resolution 435 which demands that the constitution be drafted by freely elected members of a constitutional convention. Any document that purports that it could be a constitution but was not created in compliance with Resolution 435, has no significance.

An opposing view is held by the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Bundestag, Marx (CDU), who sees in the process of national reconciliation, as initiated by the multi-party conference, a good opportunity despite all the medium-term problems that need to be surmounted before there can be international recognition of an independent Namibia. He agrees with many other representatives of the coalition in believing that adherence to the 435 formula is not a constructive contribution to Namibia's independence, as the CDU politician pointed out to the "Namibia Press Service." A transitional government in Namibia which emerges from the multi-party conference and could--contrary to its predecessor--actually make decisions

would, in his opinion, be progress per se since it would replace the one-man government of the South African Administrator General. Marx sees no reason why the Federal Republic should not support such a government, "as long as it does not plan unilateral independence or claim international recognition for itself." He also said that the Federal Government, contrary to other Western countries, had a special responsibility for Namibia because of its German colonial history and because of the Germany living there.

Rumpf, the chairman of an inter-party discussion group on Namibia and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) spokesman for developmental policies, opposed rigid adherence to the UN Resolution concept without considering how it could be implemented. He expressed himself in favor of a "creative policy" and hoped that the South African one-man rule in Namibia would end quickly and that Namibians would be able to decide their own fate. All parties, including SWAPO, should return to the conference table soon and themselves contribute toward the implementation of Resolution 435 by first arriving at an internal Namibian settlement. He maintained that all Namibian parties must realize that there is no way to avoid free elections and that the results of such elections may make a coalition government necessary.

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CSO: 3420/52

NAMIBIA

NEW TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT'S POWER OUTLINED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — South Africa yesterday gave the Multi-Party Conference the go-ahead to set up a transitional government in SWA/Namibia and provided the new government with as much power as possible, stopping just short of a unilateral declaration of independence.

All legislative and executive authority in the territory is to be transferred from the Administrator-General to the transitional government by an Act of Parliament.

At the same time the Multi-Party Conference has reaffirmed its commitment to United Nations Resolution 435.

The transitional government will have the power to:

- Make and pass laws.
- Execute such approved laws under the control of a cabinet.
- Set up a constitutional council to draft a constitution.
- Exercise full control over the SWA territory force.

● Exercise full control over the SWA/Namibia police into which local members of the South African Police will be drafted.

● Entrench the Multi-Party Conference Bill of Rights in the new constitution.

The transitional government is expected to be fully operational by the end of June or in early July.

The time until then will be spent putting the flesh on the bones of the new government and its powers.

At a Press conference Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said: "In the next few weeks South Africa will pass a law transferring all legislative and executive authority to the transitional government in close consultation with us."

He emphasised that whoever took over as the South African authority under the transitional government would have no power to prevent leg-

islation being approved by the national assembly.

All members of the Multi-Party Conference delegation were at pains to point out the limited role South Africa would in future play in the territory.

"They will still provide financial assistance and will be responsible for defending our borders," said Mr Mudge.

"The rest is in our hands."

On United Nations Resolution 435 the Multi-Party Conference was just as keen to emphasise that the new government was not a plan to bypass the Resolution 435.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, president of the Multi-Party Conference Swapo-Democrats, said: "It goes without saying that South Africa will continue to negotiate on Resolution 435 with the international community and I only hope they consult us for our point of view."

"We accept that international recognition will only come within the

framework of Resolution 435 and we are not trying to alter that fact.

"We are looking for a realistic implementation and we are looking at ways to alter it so as to remove the obstacles to independence."

Mr Moses Katjiuongua, president of the Multi-Party Conference's SWA National Union Party, the man tipped to lead the transitional government, said: "Mr Botha, South Africa and the Multi-Party Conference are committed to Resolution 435."

Mr Mudge said the fact that a transitional government was to be formed did not mean the Multi-Party Conference was no longer interested in an internationally acceptable solution.

All the Multi-Party Conference leaders at the Press conference said that while a Resolution 435 implementation was being worked out there was no reason why the country should not be ruled by Namibians.

CSO: 3400/195

NAMIBIA

BOTHA'S STAND ON NEW GOVERNMENT VIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — By restoring self-government to Namibia, South Africa widens its options in what is one of the world's most complicated and drawn-out international problems.

Yet the move also raises many questions and contradictions.

Since the National Assembly was dissolved on January 19 1983 because of in-fighting and frustration, the territory has been run by the South

African-appointed Administrator-General, virtually on the lines of a benign dictatorship. In returning legislative

[words illegible]

it will not wait indefinitely for the Cuban troops in Angola to leave Southern Africa.

A functioning internal government in Namibia gives South Africa the option to support an alternative route to Namibian independence other than the internationally acceptable United

Nations plan embodied in Security Council Resolution 435, which is bogged down because of the Cuban presence. Both America and South Africa insist the Cubans must go before Resolution 435 can be

implemented.

[words illegible]

mechanism for South Africa to unilaterally terminate its presence and administration in Namibia, a right which it reserves, handing the entire responsibility for an independence settlement to the United Nations.

It is not absolutely clear why South Africa finds an interim government necessary at this stage. The State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he felt the new government would have a better chance than the one elected in 1978, which dissolved in disarray two years ago.

This time, he said, the most important Namibian parties, with the exception of Swapo have taken part in the

Multi-Party Conference formed by the major internal parties as a forum for discussion. The Multi-Party Conference is to form the basis of the new government, with the proviso that all other parties, including Swapo, are invited to take part. As such, the plan would appear to have the potential to work out a settlement which would be acceptable to Swapo, and therefore the rest of the world.

The Multi-Party Conference has never claimed to be sole representatives of the people of Namibia. It has also previously proved a willingness to discuss the future of the territory with non-participating political parties, including Swapo. During May last year it held discussions with Swapo in Lusaka under the chairmanship of Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Namibia Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk. The meeting achieved some success, apparently

managing to reach consensus on a number of important items, prompting the hosts of the conference to express the hope that all parties present would sign a compromise joint communique. South Africa claims that immediately before the final session of the conference, however, Swapo was persuaded by a foreign power to change its attitude. Instead of signing the communique, Swapo launched a vitriolic attack against certain members of the Multi-Party Conference. Last October the Multi-Party Conference again invited Swapo and other Namibian parties to join discussions. Swapo apparently ignored the invitation and the MPC decided to proceed alone. On the basis of that meeting, the MPC drew up certain proposals which were presented to South Africa for consideration. They formed the basis of the interim government announced by President Botha.

That Swapo's views and the views of other Namibian parties were not included in the proposals was due solely to their own decision, President Botha said. South Africa has nonetheless decided to press on with the proposals, although these have been watered down so as not to give the impression that South Africa has turned its back on Resolution 435 and is now in favour of a unilateral declaration of independence. President Botha pointed out it would have been preferable if the Multi-Party Conference had a clear mandate from the people of Namibia. But he made it clear the Conference had committed itself to have any future constitutional plan tested by the country as a whole. However, a national election at this time would complicate current efforts to achieve an internationally

acceptable independence for Namibia, he said.

He warned, however, that the people of Namibia, including Swapo, could not wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola.

He said it was his opinion that should it eventually become evident, after all avenues had been thoroughly explored, that there was no realistic prospect of attaining that goal, all the parties most intimately affected by the present negotiations would obviously have to reconsider how internationally acceptable independence might best be attained in the circumstances.

That would appear to be the same as going back to square one.

The introduction at this stage of an interim government for Namibia could further complicate an already intricate situation there as the groups, parties and foreign powers involved haggle to find the ever-elusive solution.

NAMIBIA

LEGITIMACY OF NEW TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Apr 85 p 3

[Text]

THE MULTIPARTY Conference recognised that it was not representative of the whole country but it believed that it was essential to replace South Africa's one-man government and end the limbo in which the country had been since 1977.

(A question of legitimacy, corrected para)

Every citizen had the right to do something for his country and "we have that right", Swapo-D leader, Mr Andreas Shipanga said referring to the issue of legitimacy at the MPC's news conference at JG Strijdom Airport on Thursday.

"We don't say we're representative of all inhabitants of the country," Mr Eben van Zijl said. "That is so, we know it."

The people of Namibia had been governed by a one man government and were powerless he said. It was the duty of political leaders to do something.

"We have taken the initiative. And that which we are doing, we undertake to do in good faith."

A number of the MPC leaders emphasised they were not acting in terms of party political interests but in the national interest.

Few people would have the courage to take over "under present circumstances", Mr Van Zijl said.

Extraordinary times called for extraordinary measures, Mr Katjiuongua said.

One had to start with a core to initiate the peace process. "You don't always start with an election," he said.

He referred to the Lebanon where governments were formed and reformed without elections "almost daily" in an attempt to achieve reconciliation.

A referendum, however, was not ruled out forever.

They were not asking other parties to join the MPC, Mr Andreas Shipanga said, but "to

come to the table for a national dialogue".

"It would have been preferable if the MPC had a clear mandate from the people of SWA/Namibia," the State President, Mr PW Botha said in Parliament yesterday.

The MPC had committed itself to have any future constitutional plan tested by the country as a whole but "a national election at this time would complicate current efforts to achieve an internationally acceptable independence."

Yesterday Mr Andreas Shipanga said no party was excluded, "the doors remain open".

"We are not asking other parties to join us but to come to the table for a national dialogue."

CSO: 3400/193

NAMIBIA

BUSINESS LEADERS WELCOME NEW GOVERNMENT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

MEMBERS of the business community have welcomed the announcement that a transitional government will be formed, saying it will create better conditions in which companies can operate.

Business leaders say they believe the move is a positive step which should create a better business climate and could even bring increased investment to the country.

Mr Dieter Voigts, the newly-elected President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries which has about 300 members, said he felt a transitional government would be generally welcomed by the business community.

He said the future economic policy of the new government should be based on the information presented to the recent socio-economic conferences that have linked the public and private sectors in examining the country's economic development.

Mr Voigts said the ad-

ministration of a country had to be effective and the transitional government would have to be watched before it could be judged.

Prominent businessman, Mr Harold Pupkewitz, said he believed the establishment of a transitional government would "create a vista of hope and better prospects so that the money drain and the brain drain from the country would be decreased if not stopped."

It would provide the opportunity for tackling the high rate of unemployment which had a "horrific socio-economic and political dimension".

Referring to the development strategy being drawn up by the public and private sectors, Mr Pupkewitz said the business community was

imbued with hope because for the first time ever a new government would have at its disposal a blueprint for development.

He said the strategy being worked out by a committee of six senior civil servants and six private sector representatives should be completed by the middle of next month.

A transitional government for the country would also restore some measure of stability which could encourage investment

The move could tip the balance in favour of Namibia when private organisations were looking for investment opportunities, Mr Pupkewitz said.

It was also likely that more foreign aid would come from countries such as West Germany who would be anxious to ensure that the Territory remained within the Western democratic fold.

NAMIBIA

POLITICAL BACKGROUND PROVIDED ON MOSES KATJIUONGUA, DIRK MUDGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Apr 85 p 14

[Article by Gary van Staden]

[Text]

A comparison between Moses Katjiuongua, the black nationalist leader expected to head Namibia's new transitional government, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa of the former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Government is perhaps inevitable — but futile.

The bishop was installed as the head of a government in a last-ditch attempt by Mr Ian Smith to keep out Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo in the days before Lancaster House. He failed. Now Mr Katjiuongua is tipped to lead an "internal" government in Namibia, a move which is widely seen as a South African-inspired attempt to bypass UN Resolution 435 and give Namibia regional independence just as Ian Smith tried to avoid the inevitable. But Mr Katjiuongua says he has no intention of bypassing Resolution 435, no matter how much South Africa would like to see him try.

Moses Katjiuongua is a large man in more ways than one and he has weathered the storm caused by the decision to take his leftwing SWA National Union party into the Multi-Party Conference. But at times it was touch and go. The political waves that decision caused eventually swept Swanu into two factions, and expulsions and no-confidence motions were the order of the day.

He survived, but elements in Swanu will never forgive him. He has been called a "puppet" and a "sell-out", but smiles and says that is because some people don't have any better ideas.

His outspoken views, many of them at odds with the South African view, make it difficult to see Moses Katjiuongua as a bosom friend of Pretoria's.

"South Africa", he says, "is the original problem. They are the ones who are controlling our independence and have made it a hostage to their own interests. As far as solutions for Namibia are concerned they do not have a good record."

He is forthright on issues such as the Cuban linkage problem, security legislation in Namibia and the role of the controversial counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

"We in Swanu are against the linking of a Namibian settlement to the presence of the Cuban expeditionary forces in Angola because the reasons for the linkage are false and unconvincing" is his point of view.

Mr Katjiuongua has consistently demanded the release of all political prisoners and the repeal of security legislation under which people may be held without trial. Koevoet, he says, should be controlled and eventually shut down.

"We should be no bantustan, banana republic or satellite or proxy of anybody," he adds. At the same time he is scathing of his internal and external critics.

"We have taught them a lesson. Political pickpocketing and subjective speculation are the characteristics of political crooks and day-dreamers."

His anger rises when he speaks of those who claim he has allowed white conservatives to hijack the liberation struggle. "I hate white racists, but I also despise blacks who suffer from an inferiority complex and who always think that in any given association between a black and a white man, the black man is bound to lose."

Mr Katjiuongua takes a realistic view of the future in Namibia and of the role the MPC will have to play.

"We have made a good beginning — the fact that we people from so many different backgrounds and opposing political philosophies have come together is significant," he says. "But it should be clearly understood

that we are under no illusion that this will be an easy task or a smooth exercise."

The price Mr Katjiuongua has had to pay to get the MPC bid for independence as far as it got last week has been high. His Swanu party has split and there is still tension within the MPC itself between his faction and other, mainly conservative, elements.

But none of this has blunted his determination to succeed where others have failed and help to bring independence to Namibia. He may be many things to many people, but he is not another Muzorewa.

We Have No Time for Hatred, Says Mudge

"I like involvement in human drama." The words belong to veteran Namibian politician Mr Dirk Mudge and he could not have chosen a more appropriate setting for his involvement than the turbulent political arena of Namibia.

"I have never had a scientific or clinical approach to our problems. My co-operation has been a spontaneous desire for the simple reason that I like people," says Mr Mudge, whose role in Namibian politics has always been high profile.

Last week he took a significant step towards the realisation of a dream of himself and his people — the independence of Namibia — when he travelled with a Multi-Party Conference delegation to South Africa to negotiate transitional government for the territory.

Dirk Frederik Mudge was born in the small northern Namibian town of Otjiwarongo in January 1928. After his schooling at Otjiwarongo and Windhoek he left for South Africa where he obtained a commerce degree from Stellenbosch University in 1947. In 1951 married Stienie

Jacobs and the couple have two sons and three daughters.

Since his involvement in politics as a National Party member of the white Legislative Assembly in 1961, the name Dirk Mudge has become to mean "the white protagonist" in the struggle for a free Namibia just as the name Sam Nujoma is associated with black liberation. While this may be an over-simplification, it holds true in that Mr Mudge is just as determined as Mr Nujoma that no independence will take place without him or his party — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The DTA is, of course, an important element in the MPC. Mr Mudge has no sympathy for white "baaskap" and believes in racial equality. "While it is our aim to accommodate variety without endangering unity, racism must be stamped out completely in Namibian society," he says.

Mr Mudge always insists that everyone is given the chance to

speak and express his views, no matter how long it takes. "The hasty way is not how things are done in Africa, of which Namibia is very much a part," is his view.

"I have been criticised for my patience but I remain convinced that if an agreement is forced on people or you take them by surprise, we will lose them somewhere along the way," he says.

However, he does not believe that independence can come too quickly. "We have all waited a long time, too long."

It is almost impossible to imagine Namibian politics without Dirk Mudge, although he concedes there are a few people who wish that would happen.

He is criticised by both the left and right wings of the political spectrum, yet bears no malice towards anyone or any organisation, including Swapo.

"We have no time for hatred in Namibia, and Swapo and anyone else is welcome to join us in the search for peace."

NAMIBIA

NEW INTERIM GOVERNMENT'S TASKS, PROBLEMS

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1-3

[Text]

The forming of a new interim government is well short of a unilateral declaration of independence. But the South African government, and the *Multi-Party Conference* (MPC), which has formed the new government in Windhoek, clearly hope that after a year or so elections will be held in Namibia, leading indeed to formal independence. South African president **Pieter Botha**, under western pressure not to proceed even with a watered-down interim government, naturally assures the West that the new dispensation will not prejudice continued negotiations with the international community.

For this reason, and contrary to the demands of the MPC's leadership, the administrator-general (AG) in Windhoek, **Willie van Niekerk**, will retain a veto power over legislation proposed by the new 62-member legislative assembly. The *Democratic Turnhalle Alliance* (DTA), with bitter memories of its experiences in the first internal government in 1978-83, wanted the AG's office to disappear completely. But the South African cabinet is wary of any move that could be interpreted as a change in the international status of Namibia - hence, as predicted, Pretoria will directly retain control over foreign affairs, defence and internal security (AC Vol 26 No 7). Pretoria has also shied away from the idea of holding another internal election along the lines of that of December 1978. If the MPC government survives the first few months without falling apart, it will certainly be more durable than Botha has made it out to be.

The main task of the interim government will be to draft an independence constitution, which will probably be based on the Bill of Rights adopted by the MPC last year. The drafting process is to be in the hands of a 16-member constitutional committee, drawn from the National Assembly, and made up of six DTA representatives and two from each of the other five parties in the MPC. The constitution will then be placed before the Namibian people in a "national referendum", which will take the form of a straight "yes" or "no" vote. (There will be no alternative document for their consideration).

This will take a step further Pretoria's strategy of on the one hand changing the ground rules for any eventual agreement to implement UN Resolution 435, and on the other, forcing Swapo to take part in an election on terms acceptable to South Africa. The strategy entails boxing in Swapo: the constitution would rule out the possibility of a one-party state being established if Swapo fulfilled most expectations and won a clear electoral majority. Pretoria hopes that despite the overt Western hostility to the establishment of an internal government at this stage, tacit Western backing for such a strategy would be forthcoming. Since the constitution proposed by the MPC can be expected closely to reflect the 1981-82 proposals of the Western "contact group", the hopes are not entirely unfounded.

Though the DTA is the most influential party in the interim government, the MPC umbrella makes it appear more representative of Namibia. The DTA is to have 22 members in the assembly; eight places go to each of the other parties - the SWA *National Party*, the *South West African National Union* (Swanu), the *Swapo-Democrats*, the *Rehoboth Free Democratic Party* (formerly known as the *Rehoboth Liberation Front*) and the *Labour Party*. The executive council, or ministers' council, will comprise eight members, of which three will be from the DTA and one from each of the other parties. In contrast to the exclusively DTA ministers' council of 1980-83, cabinet portfolios are to be allocated to each member.

The above has led to a lot of haggling within the MPC. Final agreement on the allocation of portfolios was reached only after reluctant acceptance of the *National Party*'s demand that the chairmanship of the council be rotated monthly. Swanu president Moses Katjuongua will be the first council chairman and effective prime minister of Namibia. But it is most unlikely that the monthly rotation will be fully adhered to. The black MPC leaders appear to have reached a private understanding that it would be fatal to the chances of the interim government gaining any degree of recognition from African states

if *National Party* leader Eben van Zijl were to become council chairman. It would also finally lay to rest any lingering hopes that Swapo might be enticed to form part of a broader-based "transitional government" including the MPC.

The other members of the council will be *Swapo-Democrats* leader Andreas Shipanga, probably as minister of mines; *National Unity Democratic Organisation* (Nudo) leader and DTA president Kuaile Riruako, who is tipped as minister of health; DTA chairman Dirk Mudge as minister of finance; Eben van Zijl; *Rehoboth* leader Revd. Lucas de Vries; and *Labour Party* leader David Bedzuidenhout. The third member from the DTA is expected to be Jariretundu Kozonguizi, a lawyer and former Swanu representative overseas, who will almost certainly become minister of justice.

The black MPC leadership appears determined to make changes in Namibia to counter the "puppet" label which Swapo has already attached to it. For example, the territory will be officially renamed "Namibia". The MPC has already received a psychological boost from the agreement of the white second-tier authority, which the *National Party* controls, to hand over the Tintenpalast ("Irik Palace") to the new government. (The Tintenpalast was the seat of the German colonial government and of the old SWA Legislative Assembly. The *National Party* refused to allow the previous internal government access to the building).

There will probably be a speeding up of the Namibianisation of the civil service and the handing over by South Africa of more services. *South African Transport Services* has already announced the transfer of responsibility for the Namibian railway system and administration of Luderitz (but not of course Walvis Bay) to the AG. However, more substantive reforms are bound to run into trouble, particularly if the MPC tries to abolish the second-tier authorities and modify the country's draconian security legislation. Unless Swapo agrees to a ceasefire as a prelude to joining a transitional administration, the government will continue the war. At least it seems the controversial Koevoet special counter-insurgency unit will become formally accountable: the South African Defence Force (SADF) has apparently agreed it should come under the aegis of the justice ministry.

A shortage of fans

But the MPC's overriding problem - its lack of enough popular support - is unlikely to be overcome. Aside from Swapo, the MPC has been rejected by the *Damara Council*, which together with Swapo probably speaks for most Damaras, the second larg-

est African community after the Ovambos; the *Christian Democratic Action* (CDA) of Revd. **Peter Kalangula**, which controls the Ovambo second-tier authority and has the support of most of the traditional Ovambo leadership, and the radical wing of Swanu, led by **Kuzeko Kanghechi**, which is also now closely aligned with Swapo. In addition, two smaller parties, the *Namibia Independence Party* (NIP), with mainly coloured support, and the *Namibian Christian Democratic Party* (NCDP), led by **Hans Rohr**, with substantial support from Kavango's largely Catholic population, are firmly opposed to the MPC and an internal government which precedes UN-supervised elections.

Ovambo support for the MPC is confined to the small membership of *Swapo-Democrats* and a splinter-faction of Ovambo chiefs who remained with the DTA when Kalangula broke away to found the CDA in 1982. The MPC's political base among the Kavangos and Namas is restricted to the DTA-controlled second-tier authorities. It does however get fairly substantial support from the Hereros, the third largest African community, through Swanu and Nudo. But the Mbanderu Council, led by chiefs opposed to Riruako, has been aligned with Swapo since 1977, as has a representative group of Nama leaders headed by Swapo vice-president Pastor **Hendrik Witbooi**. The black Namibian churches, Anglican, Catholic and Lutheran, are likely to remain hostile to the internal government despite the participation of **Lukas de Vries**, a former head of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The *Labour Party*, like its South African counterpart, draws its support from the coloured community.

The prospect of several years of MPC rule will put new pressures on Swapo's external leadership and undercut US assistant secretary of state for African affairs **Chester Crocker's** attempts to broker a Namibian settlement with the **Angolans** and South Africa. The MPC will almost certainly be accorded full equality by South Africa in any subsequent

negotiations under UN auspices - precisely the issue that caused the break-up of the Geneva pre-implementation conference in January 1981. If a sufficiently impressive "yes" vote in the constitutional referendum can be engineered, the MPC will urge Pretoria to go all the way and grant Namibia full independence.

The withdrawal of all remaining South African forces from Angola, except for a small unit of about 100 men guarding Ruacana/Calueque on the Kunene hydro-electro scheme, was largely a ploy to assuage the US. The Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) formed to oversee the winding down of hostilities in the border area, is to be wound up within 30 days, thus ending any plans for it to become a nucleus of a potential "regional" peacekeeping force for Namibia.

The South African military in Namibia believes it can indefinitely contain Swapo's guerrilla offensive, especially as some two-thirds of its best guerrilla units will remain tied up fighting with the MPLA against Unita. Pretoria will not ditch Unita. The MPLA government can therefore only accept a Cuban withdrawal if there is a power-sharing agreement with Unita. This is Pretoria's ace and one it intends to play to the full against Swapo. The pressures are reflected in fresh moves by a section of Swapo to replace the top leadership. Swapo secretary-general **Andimo Toivo ja Toivo**, who is concerned at the degree of factional fighting in Swapo, would be the only acceptable alternative to the present Swapo president, **Sam Nujoma**.

Footnote

Any one of these issues could lead to the early breakup of the MPC, particularly as it has been unable to agree on whether decision making by the ministers' council should be by consensus - as previously - or by majority vote. A fragile compromise has been reached: a majority decision will be used, but collective responsibility will only apply to those decisions reached by consensus, providing the *National Party* with an effective let-out if it decides to block abolition of the second-tier authorities for example.

NAMIBIA

SURPRISE OVER ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S SWANU NEWS RULING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A DECISION by the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, that a proposed Swanu newspaper must deposit R10 000 for registration has aroused widespread surprise and been condemned by Mr Moses Katjuongua, the leader of the MPC-aligned Swanu group.

In a statement in Windhoek yesterday, Mr Katjuongua described the decision as an attempt "to limit our progressive influence by the insidious method of financial suffocation."

The decision emphasised the "continuing undesirability" of the AG's administration, he said.

A letter from the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower says the ruling was made by Dr Van Niekerk in terms of Section 6 bis (1)(b) of the Internal Security Act, which allows him to apply a deposit of up R40 000 before a newspaper may be registered.

According to the Act, a deposit may be levied if the AG believes a newspaper could be permanently banned at a future date.

Last year, the Windhoek Observer had to pay a deposit of R20 000 in terms of the Act.

However, a local German weekly newspaper, which adopts a critical approach towards South African rule, was not required to pay any deposit, only the usual R10 application fee.

Mr Katjuongua said "Swanu News", envisaged as a monthly, had been planned to "serve as a progressive forum where grievances against apartheid and foreign domination could be aired and where abuse of authority and injustice in any form could be made known and condemned".

There has been widespread surprise at the move by the AG, mainly because of Mr Katjuongua's pivotal position in the Multiparty Conference.

"Considering his present position I am very surprised that they would try and force him not to publish," Ms Nora Chase,

Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the left-wing faction of Swanu said.

"Either they know he has R10 000 or they want to make him look credible and progressive."

Mr Katjuongua said he was surprised at the decision as well.

"I just don't know why they've done it," he said. "I cannot afford R10 000. Absolutely not."

What has added to the puzzlement is that Swanu is able to hold public meetings in terms of the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act.

The Act is designed to curb public activities of political organisations which advocate violence as a means of changing the existing order.

Under Mr Katjuongua, a clause in the old Swanu constitution which stated Swanu would reserve the right to turn to violent means of struggle if there was no other alternative to bring about political change in Namibia, was

scrapped.

The controversial editor of The Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, said he was "very, very surprised".

"I can only surmise there must be an erroneous belief that Mr Katjuongua is associated with Smith of The Observer, otherwise it is one of the most grotesque political follies," he said.

He said it was especially surprising in the light of Mr Katjuongua being widely tipped as the chairman of the proposed transitional government.

Wellknown political analyst and editor of The Namibian Review, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said it raised serious questions about the present system of registration.

"In this way it makes it almost impossible, especially for those trying to print what is relevant to blacks, who are most of the country.

"It is tantamount to banning," he said.

CSO: 3400/193

NAMIBIA

CAPE PLAN FOR KUDU GAS REJECTED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A CONTROVERSIAL plan to pipe gas from Namibia's Kudu gas field to Saldhana Bay in South Africa has raised fears that another of the Territory's resources will be plundered by a foreign power.

The plan, which has been put forward by the Saldhana Bay Sakekamer, has drawn a sharp response from the leader of Swapo Democrats, and the man tipped to become Namibia's new Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Andreas Shipanga.

He told The Advertiser the gas from the Kudu field off the coast near Oranjemund, was a Namibian resource.

Because of its strategic nature it was unacceptable that it should be processed in a foreign country.

And controversial businessman, and economic watchdog, Mr Eric Lang, said a proper feasibility study into processing the gas in Namibia should be done urgently and made public "so that Namibians can be assured they will get a fair deal."

Mr Lang has said that Namibia should look for a greater share from the gas field than just the tax income.

Some reports have said the multi-billion-rand field could provide South Africa with up to 60% of its fuel needs.

Mr Johan Hofmeyr, the Chairman of the Saldhana Bay Sakekamer, told The Advertiser local businessmen believed the area had the available infrastructure to process the gas from the Kudu field.

If this came about, royalties could be paid to the Namibian Government.

Mr Hofmeyr said it would be more profitable for Saldhana Bay to

process the gas from both South Africa's Mossel Bay field and the Kudu field.

"We believe the Kudu field is a much larger and better field than that off Mossel Bay," he said.

The Kudu field lay off a very sparsely populated coast and there was no real application for the gas in Namibia.

The gas was of value only if it could be used for industrial purposes and this was unlikely in Namibia for several years.

Mr Hofmeyr said the Sakekamer had written to the South African Minister of Energy and Mineral Affairs about the plan, and had been told the decision on where the Kudu gas would be processed would be taken by the Namibian authorities.

CSO: 3400/193

NAMIBIA

RSA ALLAYS FEARS OVER KUDU GAS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Government has moved to allay fears that the Kudu gas field off the Namibian coast will be exploited to the benefit of South Africa and that Namibia will have no control over its own resource.

Sapa reports that Mr Danie Steyn, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, said in Parliament yesterday the Government had decided that all concessions in respect of the field would be transferred to Swakor.

Mr Steyn said all decisions concerning the exploitation or otherwise of the resources and related matters would be taken by the Namibian concern which is ultimately controlled by the Administrator-General and is a sister company to South Africa's Soekor.

Mr Steyn pointed out that the Department of Foreign Affairs had said in a statement on January 31 that whatever gas or oil resources there were in the Territory or off its shores were the Territory's property and all such resources would be developed for Namibia's benefit.

Renewed fears surfaced this week that, as with other of the country's resources, Namibia would lose out on the bulk of the benefits from the development of the Kudu field.

A plan has been suggested by the Saldhana Bay Sakekamer for the gas from South Africa's Mossel Bay field and Namibia's Kudu field to be processed at Saldhana.

Royalties could be paid to the Namibian government for the Kudu gas processed.

Reacting to the suggestion, future Minister in Namibia's new transitional

government, Mr Andreas Shipanga, said the Kudu gas should be processed in Namibia.

He added that Lüderitz was ideally placed for the development of the field and the necessary infrastructure should be built.

Mr Johan Lerm, a director of Swakor said there was a policy of trying to develop the kudu field and of processing the gas as far as possible in Namibia.

The extent of the field first had to be determined before a viability study on its development could be carried out.

CSO: 3400/193

NAMIBIA

ROW OVER TRANSFER OF RAILWAYS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 1 May 85 p 5

[Text]

WINDHOEK — A new row is expected to erupt here over the imminent handover of Namibia's unprofitable railways system to the territory's incoming transitional administration.

The handover is scheduled for May 10 despite bitter opposition in Namibia to what was seen as another burden to the taxpayer.

The system's assets, which include rolling stock and 2 150 km of track, are worth an estimated R2,28 billion. But the system has been operating at a massive loss for years.

Much of the controversy centres on the South African Transport System's exclusion from the deal of the profitable sections which include the air service, the Walvis Bay harbour and the lucrative Desert Rose Tours.

Joke

"Why must we only get the losses," reacted Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The controversial handover, originally scheduled for April 1, was branded in the Windhoek Press at the time as an April Fool's Day Charade.

But it was no joke. The handover, which was mysteriously postponed, will now happen on May 10.

The general manager of the SATS in Namibia, Mr Willie Strauss, yesterday refused to comment on the unexpected postponement.

Official sources in Windhoek say the postponement was due to "incomplete Parliamentary processes" and it was only a matter of "certain documents being signed on May 10."

The sources said the handovers most likely would be made retrospective to April 1.

The announcement of the handover was first made in Cape Town Parliament last year.

CSO: 3400/195

NAMIBIA

SMALL FIRMS HIT HARD

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A PROVISIONAL ANALYSIS of tax returns clearly revealed the harsh effects the current recession was having on certain sectors of the economy, the Receiver of Revenue, Mr Hannes Lubbe told The Advertiser yesterday.

While there were no hard statistics or clear-cut percentages available at this stage the general tendencies were clear according to Mr Lubbe.

"One thing is certain and that is a noticable increase in liquidations amongst small firms," he said.

Taxable income of small businesses had dropped significantly and the resultant cost-cutting had led to wide-spread unemployment. Although it was difficult to determine how much of the decline in profits was due to bad management rather than macro-economic factors, high interest rates were clearly putting the squeeze on those businesses dependent on loan capital for their operations, the Receiver said.

"Tax revenue from salaried employees has definitely risen mainly due

to both improvements in collection procedures and the salary increases granted during the '84 tax year.

"But salary increases have slowed down in comparison to previous years," Mr Lubbe told The Advertiser.

Revenue from companies had also increased but this was due to changes in taxation rather than increased profits.

Turning to mining, Mr Lubbe said this was the only sector of the economy showing a real improvement. "Some mines are better off because the Rand/Dollar exchange rate has boosted the value of their exports significantly."

The building industry by way of contrast showed a marked decline in earnings. Architects, civil engineers and quantity surveyors were just some of the professions which had suffered noticeably under the effects of the recession. Unemployment in this sector was rampant.

As far as agriculture was concerned the Receiver saw little chance of immediate improvements. "Recent good rains will take several years to show their impact on the profitability of farmers," Mr Lubbe said.

The reorganisation of the Revenue Office and a tightening of tax collection procedures had led to an increase in tax revenue independently of the state of the economy.

As a result, any comparisons with previous years was difficult.

None of the tendencies he had mentioned could be expressed in precise percentages, Mr Lubbe said.

● Sapa reports from South Africa that company liquidations increased by 35 percent in March this year compared with the same month last year.

The credit information company, Dun and Bradstreet said there had been 330 company liquidations last month compared to 244 in March last year.

The company added that court judgements against individuals and businesses for debt problems totalled 39 538 in March this year, compared with 35 041 in March last year, representing a 13 percent increase.

CSO: 3400/193

NAMIBIA

OWAMBO, MILITARY LIAISON COLLAPSES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 17 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE JOINT liaison committee between the security forces and the Owambo Executive Committee is no longer functioning because of friction over allegations that the security force has set up a political party in opposition to the Christian Democratic Action party of Mr Peter Kalangula.

Mr Kalangula, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, told The Advertiser, there was now no cross communication between the committee and the security force.

He said the military had decided to end its participation in the liaison committee after the Owambo Executive alleged that the security force was trying to set up a political organisation in Owambo called Etango.

He said the liaison committee had ceased functioning some months ago.

Mr Kalangula said the people of Owambo were

unable to tell people outside what was happening in the area.

"No-one knows what is happening up here and as a result we suffer," he said.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force confirmed that the liaison committee, partly set up to deal with complaints against the security force, was no longer functional.

He said there had been a gradual deterioration in relations with the Owambo Executive Committee after Mr Kalangula last year accused the army of setting up a political movement in opposition to his own party.

The spokesman said the allegation was untrue and Mr Kalangula had not been prepared to repudiate his statement.

Etango was a cultural organisation which aimed at training Defence Force members how to behave towards their own people.

The spokesman said if local headmen had any problems concerning the security force they were able to go direct to the military.

CSO: 3400/193

NIGER

BRIEFS

USSR DONATES DRUGS--A gift of 5,000 meters of material and 1,800 kilograms of drugs was presented this morning by the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Association to the Niger Red Cross. Presenting the gift, the USSR ambassador to our country said that this aid is an expression of the solidarity of the Soviet people with the Niger people who are victims of drought. [Excerpt] [Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 6 May 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/220

13 June 1985

NIGERIA

CRITICISM OF NUMAYRI'S REGIME IN SUDAN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "End of a Stoooge"]

[Text]

GENERAL Nimeiri the Imam of the American brand of Islam in Sudan was removed last week while on a visit to the United States. It thus marked the end of sixteen years of misrule.

In 1969 Nimeiri used the army and the Sudanese Communists to seize power. Once firmly established, he turned on and executed all the communist leaders and liquidated their organisation. Thereafter, he hounded opponents in all strata of Sudanese society — the religious groups, the intellectuals, students and the workers.

Moreover, the Nimeiri policies bankrupted the Sudanese economy to a point of total collapse. Every commodity is in acute short supply with inflation running in

some cases at well over 2000 per cent per year.

With pleas to the IMF and begging bowls to America and Saudi Arabia, it was easy to see who was running the show. Aware that Nimeiri had played all his cards, his friends advised him to play Islam in the hope that on Islam's goodwill, he would be able to weather the storm. He did. But it became very difficult thereafter to conceal the real position of the U.S. which was to enable Nimeiri outflank the Muslim Brotherhood and Mahdis Ansar, plus in the end to discredit Islam in the eyes of the people, especially the Christians in the South. They hoped he could exploit Islam and so permit him more years. Alternatively, the turmoil likely to follow the

imposition of *Sharia* will make for easy replacement of Nimeiri with a substitute stooge.

By all accounts, this is what has happened in Sudan. Since the great deterioration in the situation and especially after the U.S. Vice-President had personally to pay a visit to make an on-the-spot assessment, few expected Nimeiri to return to Sudan. The tour convinced the U.S. Administration that Nimeiri's rule must be terminated. The ascension of General Abdur Rahman Sudar ad-Dhahab should therefore be no cause for glee. It may well be a simple case of musical chairs.

The lesson again being forcefully driven home; no leadership can endure unless it is based on the people's will.

CSO: 3400/186

NIGERIA

MUSLIM WOMEN SCORE NCWS AS ZIONIST

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 3.

[Text]

THE International Islamic Conference on Women organised by the Muslim Sisters' Organisation of Nigeria, has dissociated itself from the activities and utterances of the National Council of Women Societies in Nigeria (NCWS).

In a communique at the end of its four-day meeting in Kano, the organisation said the NCWS was Christian in orientations, aims and conception, "for that reason it has nothing to do with Islam and Muslims."

The Muslim Sisters' also said they viewed other women's organisations which follow the lines of Zionist thoughts and manipulations while claiming to fight for women's liberation as having nothing to do with Islam.

The Muslim Sisters organisation dissociated itself from them and urged all Muslims not only to disregard them but also see them as part of the Zionist global network.

"We urge the federal and state governments and the people to stop referring any matters affecting Muslims to any of such organisations. We wish to notify Nigerians that the Shari'a is the basis of our life from which we derive our laws, thus any law sponsored by such organisations or decreed by any government which conflicts with the shari'a is unacceptable to us as well as irrelevant."

The Muslim Sisters' also urged all Muslims to campaign vigorously to remove the obstacle of ignorance in the understanding of true Islam, adding that the Qur'an and Sunna of Prophet Muhammed had made the search for knowledge incumbent upon Muslims.

It condemned the practice of commercialising marriage which has made it very difficult for honest young men and women to get married, thus paving the way for corruption and prostitution.

The communique also condemned tribal considerations in Muslim marriages, believing that any marriage contracted on considerations other than those of Islam "is doomed to fail."

The Muslim Sisters' also condemned the "flirtation of Ulama with every successive regime that comes to power," adding

that this attitude had deprived them of the role of the custodians of Islam "thus making them part of the oppressors who wickedly exploit the deprived masses."

It urged the Ulama to take up their responsibility of protecting the oppressed by forbidding what was wrong and enjoining what was right adding "they should speak against any form of injustice no matter whoever is concerned."

The Muslim Sisters' said women liberation movements with their history traced to Western countries had no relevance in Muslim communities because Allah had granted Muslim women all the rights they needed.

It however, expressed unhappiness over the attitude of Muslim men who ignored Islamic injunctions in respect of women's rights.

The organisation said all social and economic reforms initiated by the governments were of secular nature and had proved inadequate, therefore "governments and people of Nigeria

should adopt the Islamic method of reform and transformation of society."

The governments should also ban the production, importation and consumption of alcohol, the use of women at social functions to serve men other than their husbands, beauty contests, drug peddling and the display of obscene pictures even in our national dailies.

The Muslim Sisters' also urged governments to allow Muslim women, especially in educational institutions, to dress and behave in accordance with the injunctions of Allah and make adequate provision for their moral development through proper Islamic education.

The conference also expressed its unhappiness over the treatment of women at NYSC orientation camps where they are made to wear clothes that run counter to the dictates of their religion.

It also condemned the attitude of some women who, in their selfish material pursuit, abused womanhood by hiding dangerous drugs in their private parts.

CSO: 3400/186

13 June 1985

NIGERIA

'FRAUDULENT' OFFICERS IN ABUJA TO FACE TRIBUNAL

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mike Reis]

[Text]

HEAD of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, said at Suleja, Niger State that anyone found involved in any fraud in the Abuja Federal Territory projects would be tried by the appropriate tribunal.

General Buhari said during a courtesy call on the Emir of Suleja, Alhaji Musa Dodo, that some data were now available to government from investigations conducted on the project last year.

He also said no more compensation would be paid on land acquired in the territory until a clearer story of how money was spent on the project was heard.

He urged the emir and people to be more patient on the issue until we "find out the truth about Abuja."

The emir had appealed to the head of state for payment of outstanding compensation on acquired land for the Federal Capital Territory project.

According to him, only about 25 per cent of such compensation had been paid by the Federal Government.

At the Palace of Emir of Lapai, Alhaji Muhammadu Kobo, General Buhari said security of lives and property was one of the cardinal objectives of the government.

Towards this end, he said, necessary training was being given to the police and other security agencies to improve on their efficiency.

The emir in an address of welcome, had said the type of government the masses of this country wanted now was one that would ensure the security of their lives and property.

The emir also appealed to the head of state to order the re-activation of the five million Naira dairy project earmarked for the area since 1968.

Major-General Buhari commissioned the 600 million Naira Jebba Hydro-Electric Power Station at the weekend.

The new power station added 540 megawatts into the national grid of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA).

The commissioning of the station brings to two the number of hydro-power stations in the coun-

try, the other being the Kainji Power Station while the Shiroro project is still under construction.

In a speech at the occasion, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, Minister of Mines, Power and Steel repeated the Federal Military Government's desire to ensure regular and uninterrupted supply of power which is of immense importance to the rapid socio-economic and cultural advancement of a nation.

He said the construction of the Jebba and Shiroro power projects was principally to promote and coordinate the maximum utilisation of facilities created by the Kainji Dam project.

He said the Federal Military Government was not oblivious of the need to bring about permanent improvements and better performance through systematic and sustained efforts.

The minister expressed appreciation to the Federal Military Government for showing sympathetic understanding to NEPA's problems and its continued financial support which he said was assisting the authority in its bid to improve the power situation in the country.

CSO: 3400/186

NIGERIA

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT IN POWER PLANT, INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 15 Apr 85
p 2

[Text] Despite a shortage of foreign currency and pressing debts, several expensive projects connected with the exploitation of domestic oil and natural gas reserves were initiated recently in Nigeria. The four major plans involve the construction of a fertilizer factory, an oil refinery, a petrochemical complex and a power plant to be supplied with fuel via a natural gas pipeline. Compared to 1984, Nigeria's oil industry income is reported to have increased by 29 percent to 8.7 billion naira (1 naira = about DM 3.83) while oil extraction rose by 11.2 percent. This would be 6.9 percent above the 1.3 million barrels a day (1 barrel = 159 liters) approved as a quota by OPEC.

As general overseer for the National Fertilizier Company of Nigeria (Nafcon), the American company M.W. Kellogg of Houston, Texas, is constructing a large fertilizer factory in Onne at Port Harcourt that will have a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of ammonia, 1,500 tons of urea and 1,000 tons of complex fertilizer. M.W. Kellogg recently awarded a 50.6-million dollar contract to the South Korean Daewoo Company for the delivery and installation of equipment. This contract is to be fulfilled by December 1986.

The construction of the fertilizer factory has also involved companies associated with the Bilfinger + Berger Contractors AG, Mannheim. One of them, Fruco Nigeria Ltd., Lagos, a subsidiary of the American holding company Fru-Con Corporation, St. Louis, has been contracted for construction work. The holding company Julius Berger Nigeria Ltd., Lagos, was the second company to be commissioned for this project.

A French-Japanese consortium recently received a 550-million dollar contract to construct an oil refinery with a throughput capacity of 150,000 barrels. The two Japanese partners of the consortium, Japanese Gasoline Company (JGC) and Marubeni Corporation, will receive 310 million dollars. The French partner is the SPIE Batignolles company, Paris, which belongs to the Empain-Schneider group. It will receive the remaining 240 million dollars. Construction of the refinery, to be operated by the state-owned Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), Lagos, is to be completed by summer 1987. The site of the refinery, the fourth in the country, is Alesa-Eleme at Port Harcourt. The three oil refineries already located in Port Harcourt, Warri and Kaduna have a total throughput capacity of about 260,000 barrels per day. Currently, negotiations are still underway on securing financing for the new project.

Natural gas, which until now has usually been burned off, is to be used by a petrochemical complex that Nigeria's military government has decided to construct. The American engineering consulting company Foster Wheeler Corporation, which is involved in the project, believes the facility can be completed by late 1990. It is to be built near Port Harcourt in the state of Rivers State, where a construction site has already been selected. Total required investment capital is estimated at approximately two billion dollars, of which 550 million are marked for the first phase of construction. The complex is to have a yearly capacity of 300,000 tons of ethylene, 110,000 tons of low-pressure polyethylene, 70,000 tons of high-pressure polyethylene, 70,000 tons of polypropylene, 145,000 tons of vinyl chloride, 140,000 tons of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), 35,000 tons of glycol, 30,000 tons of softening agent and 90,000 to 102,000 tons of caustic soda. In addition, a city for about 30,000 residents is to be constructed near the petrochemical complex.

The first block (220 megawatts) of the new large thermal power plant of the state-run National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) in Egbin at Lagos is scheduled to be brought on-line in May 1985. The other five blocks with the same installed capacity are to be started up at six-month intervals so that by September 1987, the full production capacity of 1320 megawatts can be utilized and Lagos' requirements for electric power can be met. A French-Japanese consortium, composed of the French Bouygues construction company and the two Japanese firms Marubeni Corporation and Hitachi Ltd., has been contracted to construct the power plant, a project worth about 600 million naira.

At first, the power plant will be fueled with heavy heating oil, because the natural gas pipeline from Escravos in the Niger delta to Egbin must still be constructed. It was recently reported that the two Italian firms Saipem SpA and Snamprogetti SpA, which are members of the state-owned ENI group, will begin construction in spring 1985. The Nigerian government has issued import licenses for this project. The contract is worth about 200 million dollars to the two Italian companies.

12399

CSO: 3420/58

NIGERIA

1984 COAL EXPORTS TO UK NOTED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text]

NIGERIA exported 11,080 tonnes of coal to Britain at about .4 million Naira last year. Minister of Mines, Power and Steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, has said.

"We took advantage of the miners' strike in Britain and exported huge tonnes of coal to the country", he maintained.

He was of the opinion that the glorious days of coal exploration would be back "if we are provided with modern mining equipment and if ports facilities are improved".

The minister emphasised that the present administration's commitment to resuscitating the country's coal mines did not only stem from the fact that it wanted to generate more foreign exchange but also to diversify the sources of power (electricity) supply.

The minister recalled that the Federal Military Government approved an aggressive Minerals campaign mounted for the exploration and exploitation of solid minerals for export and local consumption.

He recalled that at the inception of the present administration, the coal industry was in a deplorable state following the failure of the mechanisation of the Enugu mines by the Polish company, Kopex.

He disclosed that between January and December 1984, the Nigerian Coal corporation sold 73,619.20 tonnes of coal produced from both Enugu and Benue mines compared with 52,730.10 tonnes for 1983.

Local market for coal, he went on, had been given a boost by government policy decision to expand the National Electricity Power Authority (NEPA) thermal power station at Oji River and to build 600 megawatts and 1,200 megawatts coal fired power stations at Makurdi and Onitsha respectively.

Measures to revamp the coal industry, he said, include initiation of extensive exploration programme, restructuring of the work force to optimum manning level, development of Onyeama and Okpara mines to supply 370,000 tonnes of coal yearly to the proposed expanded thermal station at Orji River.

Others are development of Okaba, Ogboyoga and Owukpa coal mines to supply the 600 MW Makurdi thermal station and development of the Azagba lignite mines to supply the proposed 1200 MW station in Onitsha.

Alhaji Rilwanu further stated that resources had been mobilised for the investigation and evaluation of the phosphate deposit in Sokoto State and that the mining corporation is in close liaison with the geological survey department in the execution of the project.

The Minister said if expectations were justified the deposits would meet the need of the Federal Superphosphate Fertilizer plant in Kaduna and thereby save foreign exchange.

On earth tremors experienced in parts of Oyo and Ogun states, last year, the minister said he had mandated the department in collaboration with other government agencies and universities to establish seismological stations in five strategic locations in the country.

NIGERIA

CONSPIRACY, LOW QUALITY RICE NOTED IN SCANDAL

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ike Unegbu]

[Text]

IF you are one of those Nigerians who are great lovers of imported rice, here is why you are having to pay through your nose for the commodity.

It is now known that, some international crooks have been conspiring with some Nigerians to make rice imports to the country the most expensive and lucrative business in the world.

And, often, the rice imported is of the cheapest and lowest quality parboiled broken, according to the latest issue of the *New African*, a London based monthly magazine.

But then, through an ingenious process of meddling the *New African* said, the same rice would end up being described as parboiled A1 cleaned rice.

In practice, what was known during the Shagari era as "Task Force Rice" was landed in the country at 38 Naira per 50 kilogram bag, a price said to be well above the international rate, while consumers pay as much as 120 Naira for each of such bags.

New African claimed that it had copies of documents which showed how rice pur-

chased at 265 dollars (US) per metric tonne from the Chaiyaporn Rice Company in Thailand by a Hong Kong-based firm called "Commonwealth Traders" was sold to a Lagos-based company (name withheld) for 500 dollars a metric tonne.

Those involved in the deal, the journal further revealed, are a cast of crooks which usually include Europeans and Nigerians. Fraud squad detectives in London say that there is at least 80 million dollars (US) now lying in a British bank waiting to be collected as the ill-gotten from one of those fraudulent deals, it also revealed, adding that those who carried out the deal were too frightened now by the tough stance of the Buhari administration on kick-backs to claim their money.

According to the journal, former President Shagari sent a team of Nigerian detectives to London in 1983 to investigate a series of frauds amounting to more than one billion dollars which had been facilitated through the forgery of Central Bank of Nigeria documents.

The *New African* also disclosed that Nigeria, under Shagari, in the first three years of the 1980s spent about 2,000 million dollars on food imports, 25 per cent of which went into the importation of rice.

CSO: 3400/186

NIGERIA

CAMEROON'S LAGDO DAM POSES THREAT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Text]

THE Lagdo Dam constructed on the upstream of River Benue by the Cameroun Republic is posing a threat to our own projects on the same river.

Some of the activities being disrupted are fishing, livestock, pump irrigation, agricultural and rural water supply which hitherto depended on Benue River, especially during the dry season.

An investigation by the *New Nigerian* in Yola showed that the main projects planned along the Upper Benue Valley include the 38 million Naira general purpose river ports in Yola and Ibbi, and the multi-million Naira Dashin Hausa Dam project.

The investigation indicated that the Dashin Hausa Dam project has potentials of about 150,000 hectares of irrigatable land along the Benue Valley. Also 150 megawatts of electricity could be generated from the reservoir of the multi-purpose dam.

The *New Nigerian* gathered that the Gongola State Government, the Upper Benue River and Rural Development Authority and the Federal Department of Water Resources in Yola had expressed grave concern and made special representation to the Federal Government to take up the matter with the Camerounian authorities.

According to a report on the Lagdo Dam, "the last two years or so have been characterised by irregular and unannounced releases and closures of water from Lagdo Dam, causing, among others, damage to and disruption of the fishing and farming population along the river".

The report said "since there is no agreed or even known operation schedule, releases are still unpredictable and the fishing, agricultural and water supply activities that depend on the Benue are at the mercy of the gate operators at Lagdo".

The report stated that "indeed it was understood that for the last one to two years, there were random releases in order to flood the plains below the dam for farmers in the Cameroun to grow a dry season variety of sorghum without any regard to the consequence on activities downstream in Nigeria.

It said "there are numerous lakes along the flood plains that are normally refilled annually from Benue spill waters and these lakes support some fishing, livestock, pump irrigation and even rural water supply during the dry seasons, almost all along the Upper Benue Valley."

"All these activities are threatened as some of the lakes have now dried up and others have diminished and therefore, reduced the level of related activities," it said.

On navigation, the report said the river stage data recorded so far at Wuro-Bokki and Yola showed that levels were now lower than the average from June to November.

It also stated that the sediment load in the Upper Benue was now less and the dominant discharge and velocity of flow also lower.

According to the investigation, it is feared that some of the farmers and fishermen in the villages along the Benue Valley who used to engage themselves in fishing and farming of foodstuffs like rice, maize, millet, wheat and onions might migrate to other places.

However, the report on the Lagdo Dam said with a reliable co-operation and goodwill of the Camerounians, the dam would have some positive effects on our projects.

Some of the positive effects, the report said, include reclamation and flood control, possible improvement of navigation, and proposed dam project or hydraulic structures downstream

could now be more optimally designed, constructed or placed, depending on reliable operation programme from Lagdo.

During the official visit of the Head of State, Major-General Muhammadu Buhari to Gongola State, "the governor said the Dashin Hausa Dam project has potential of providing all season navigation from the confluence of Niger/Benue to Yola and Garon, the service we have long stopped enjoying due to the construction of Lagdo Dam by the Cameroun Republic four years ago."

Major-General Muhammadu Jega said "the project has also the potential of reclaiming about 150,000 hectares of irrigatable land along Benue Valley from Dashin Hausa to Ibbi in the state."

According to the governor, "in addition, 150 megawatts of electricity could be generated from the reservoir."

In a 17-point resolution adopted in Kaduna by governors of the ten northern states, the governors expressed serious concern on the continuous damming and diversion of river courses by our neighbouring countries.

The governors agreed that the matter should not be left to the states but should be dealt with at the highest level by the Federal Military Government.

They also called on the Federal Government to arrange with our neighbouring countries for the establishment of joint commissions to formulate strategies for rationalised use and control of water in our international rivers.

NIGERIA

DEMOCRAT WEEKLY CLOSES DOWN

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Kola King]

[Text]

ABOUT 165 staff of New African Holdings Limited, publishers of the weekly *Democrat* have been laid off and the company closed down till further notice. The last edition will be published tomorrow.

The *New Nigerian* gathered from a reliable source that the lay off and subsequent closure of the company was due to the loss of about 2.1 million Naira since the paper came into circulation.

The decision to close down was taken at the last meeting of the board of directors of the company in Lagos last week.

Apart from the financial loss, it was gathered that materials such as newsprint, printing ink and other photographic materials had been exhausted and efforts made to secure import licence had proved abortive.

The *New Nigerian* gathered from some staff of the newspaper that they had not been paid for the past three months.

A letter dated April 19, 1985, titled: "To Whom It May Concern" and signed by the General Manager, Ibrahim Suleiman, for New African Holdings Limited, said the company was owing its employees two months and three weeks salary and one month's pay in lieu of notice. The letter said these would be paid to them as soon as funds were available.

It was also gathered that the board of directors has directed the general manager to sell some assets of the company with a view to clearing its indebtedness to its ex-employees.

The source further said all ex-employees would re-apply as new staff whenever the company resumes production, perhaps in August this year.

Weekly *Democrat* first hit the streets on January 1, 1984. The equipment in the *Democrat* and the cost of their installation is estimated at four million Naira, the source said.

Charles Sharp, a British

newspaperman whose association with Nigeria dates back more than a quarter of a century, was invited to set-up the *Democrat* as a consultant in 1979.

Efforts made to speak with the general manager proved abortive. A porter said the general manager would not speak with this reporter.

Yesterday, finishing touches were being put to the last edition of the paper. The acting Editor, Mr. Tony Nzotta, was heard telling those in the newsroom that "these people have disappointed us but we have to work".

The directors of the company are Alhaji Ahmed Joda, Chairman; Mr. Philip Asiodu; Alhaji Shehu Malami and Alhaji A. M. Sango.

CSO: 3400/186

SIERRA LEONE

SMUGGLING, ECONOMIC PLIGHT OUTLINED

AB131720 Paris AFP in French 0855 GMT 11 May 85

[Reported by AFP special correspondent Jacques Charmelot]

[Text] Freetown, 11 May (AFP) -- The Sierra Leonean economy, which is considered to be in a state of catastrophe, is suffering from a deadly ailment, namely smuggling, which is organized on a large scale and condoned by a corrupt government, according to explanations by concerned circles in Freetown. Especially diamonds, which have for a long time contributed to making this small West African country well off, today disappear through its borders with Guinea and Liberia into the safes of the big Western diamond centers. Gold, coffee and cocoa likewise suffer similar plight. The diversion of these national resources to private interests affect the overall growth of the economy and deprive the government of its traditional sources of revenue.

The stagnation of the gross national product over the past five years has been accompanied by an annual average population growth rate of 2.6 percent while the per capita income fell from \$380 in 1980 to about \$300 in 1984. International commercial transactions fell by over 200 percent in 1980, according to the estimates of the Central Bank of Sierra Leone, and the balance of payments deficit reached a record level of \$65 million last year.

At the same time, the state budget deficit became totally uncontrollable. According to the official forecasts of the Ministry of Finance for the 1984/85 fiscal year (starting in June), it might reach 800 million leones (\$143 million), with the expenditure six times higher than the revenue (948 million leones as against 156).

Finally the country's external debt is at about \$400 million and the state can no longer honor the payment of its installments. Its biggest creditor, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), has even cut off its financial aid, despite the government's decision last February to devalue the leone by 130 percent, considered to be a goodwill gesture vis-a-vis the IMF.

This degeneration of the economy is explained away by the international economic crisis, especially the rise in the price of oil (Sierra Leone imports all of its oil, that is, 250,000 tons per annum) and fall in the price of diamonds. In reality however, it is "the decrease in the national wealth through a parallel trade system" which is the cause of this economic deterioration, according to a top Sierra Leonean official who wants to remain anonymous. Thus, he explained 80 percent of the national diamond and gold production leaves the country clandestinely. "In fact," he affirmed, "diamond production has not been reduced, as the government says, rather it has increased but part of it escapes state control.

It is the same with fishery products, 95 percent of which is exported illegally. The loss in opportunity in this sector, indicates the top official, is the equivalent of the country's annual oil budget, that is \$72 million.

The reasons that drive dealers away from the official channel are many: -- they do not pay royalties due to the state on the diamond and gold concessions; they do not pay export taxes; they escape fiscal pressure and avoid the obligation to pay their earnings to the Central Bank in foreign currency.

Added to the problem of smuggling is that of black marketing which affects Sierra Leoneans more directly. Trading in rice, the staple food of the population, suffers particularly from it. Sold by the government to official middlemen at 52 leones per 50 kg bag, it is sold at the market for 160 leones, while the basic salary is about 120 leones a month. "These are caused by shortages [words indistinct] the government," an official of the Ministry of Agriculture explained.

The Lebanese community, which controls almost all trading activities in Sierra Leone, is openly criticized by the affected circles in Freetown. During the recent student demonstrations in the capital, shops owned by the Lebanese were ransacked and some traders now prefer simply to shut their shops while waiting for the situation to return to normal.

These practices, which the government of President Siaka Stevens is accused of being an accomplice by some top officials who secretly denounce the corruption in government, has created a feeling of distrust toward the regime, as clearly indicated by the present student disturbances.

While the head of state has indicated his intention to leave office in October after 16 years in power, his successor, the choice of which is currently surrounded by much anxiety, must put an end to this state of affairs if he wants to ensure his popularity, observers in Freetown feel.

CSO: 3400/256

SOMALIA

EVERYDAY LIFE DESCRIBED

Verona NIGRIZIA in Italian Apr 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Gelle Gure: "In the Shadow of the Tricolor . The Drama of the Somalian People Continues."]

[Text] After months of the black market and waiting in lines, gasoline has returned to Somalia. In December, to get a few liters one had to go behind the Mogadiscio stadium at night. There, colonels and very important persons of the government tapped fuel from "their" tank-trucks at prices that sometimes reached 300 shillings per liter (thirty thousand lire at the current bank rate of exchange, and actually even ten thousand at the "real" rate of exchange).

Now, along with gasoline, devaluation has come, imposed by the World Bank. In a few days the rate of exchange of the Somalian shilling went from 17 shilling to the dollar to more than 80, that is, from about 100 to 25 lire per shilling.

Division of Power

The black market in foreign exchange is at a stand-still in this country where nothing--or almost nothing--can be found openly, but where everything can be bought on the unofficial market: a bottle of whiskey, a gun, a passport, or an exemption from military service. The World Bank has imposed another drastic requirement to ensure international aid to the country: the number of ministries must be reduced from the current 22 to 1 dozen.

Such a reshuffle involves the exclusion of various clans familiar with the uses of power. Therefore, among themselves, the Somali call the complicated ballet under way among the great families to divide up among themselves in a new way the slices of power, a "civil war". This internal guerrilla warfare runs the risk of becoming more bloody than the "outside" one, stirred up and armed by the Addis Ababa regime. It would be easy for certain clans who might be excluded from the benefits of power to go over to open and armed opposition.

The apparent calm reigning in Mogadiscio can be the prelude to a storm worse than all those experienced until now, in the 15 years since the coming to power of the group of Siad Barre. Moreover, cinders are smouldering under the live coals. Violent demonstrations have taken place at Mogadiscio, with the injuring of several policemen. In a corporative strike intended to increase the price of tickets contracted with the city, public transport was paralyzed for several days.

Forced recruiting and dispatch to the Ogaden front, without return, are the Somali systems for resolving the problem of internal oppositions.

Mahmud, a young student who agreed to speak with us on the condition of remaining anonymous, relates how many of his comrades were taken away in the middle of the night: "My cousin Abdi wanted to go and get a passport, with about 30 young people like him. They did not want to be in the opposition, they only wanted to be able to earn their living, and to get away from the laws of tribal authority which govern us here at home. At midnight at the appointed place, they locked them up. They loaded them on to a truck and sent them to the front."

The war with Ethiopia is a deterrent; it does not allow one to think of domestic problems and permits the elimination of persons who make trouble: a little like the Malvina Islands war for Argentina a few years ago. As always, alliances and conflicts on the Horn of Africa are based on this atavistic hatred of the Somalis against the Gallas and the Abyssinians.

And Italy? Somalia is the third world country where we spend the most, for technical assistance. Eighty billions per year for the national university alone, which trains technicians without any future (except emigration: everyone wants to leave for the Arab countries: household servants and university graduates. In Somalia an engineer or a geologist earns 40,000 lire per month.) In Arabia he earns \$4000.

Twenty billions per year just to pay the salaries of Italian professors. At the current rate of exchange an Italian teacher earns something like four hundred the Somali equivalent but it is all in money that does not enter into the country, it is deposited directly into Swiss bank accounts. It is hard to find university graduates working in the ministries. Whoever can leaves for Italy with a scholarship for several years and then manages to find a way not to return. Thus, in order not to lose all the doctors, the Somali government has opened the doors of the liberal profession to health officers: private medical offices have been opened in all the neighborhoods of Mogadiscio.

Casa d'Italia [Italian House]

In this strange capital, which spreads like an oil spot, (one million inhabitants, with 60,00-80,000 more each year, in an area of around twenty kilometers on each side, with all little houses of only one story) one can learn just about everything about the Italians simply by going into the Casa d'Italia. There one meets technicians, business men, arms manufacturers, volunteer teachers and those who are "stranded," that is, old residents who now are an integral part of Somali folklore.

With its grapefruit juice and poker games, the Case d'Italia reminds one of a group of Foreign Legion officers, or of an advance position of Tartars in the desert. Once a week, after having been purged by the Somali censor's office, even Italian newspapers arrive. And then all rush to see if the government has really fallen, or to read the comments about the most recent films appearing in Italy, hoping to see them in 3 or 4 months, on the occasion of a return to the family and the annual check-up. Because in this climate of eternal spring the most characteristic figure is the pensioner, who has a family in Italy and who maintains a little harem of young girls in Modagiscio: the kinds of liaisons which, in the Portuguese colonies in the 70's, they called marriages "according to the custom of the country" that is, marriages colonial style.

9772

CS0: 3428/7

SOMALIA

FIGHTING THREAT TO MEN, LIVESTOCK DESCRIBED

Paris THE ION in English 20 Apr 85 pp 8-9

[Text]

The cholera epidemic which has killed more than 1,000 people in the Gannet refugee camp near Hargeisa in northern Somalia would not have been so deadly if the camp's population were not so seriously undernourished. It has revived in a dramatic fashion the problem of refugees in Somalia, which is having to care for more than any other country in Africa except for Sudan. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), more than 60,000 people have fled from the famine across the border in Ethiopia since last October, and Mogadishu puts the figure at 115,000. They have joined some 700,000 refugees already in Somalia since the Ogaden war. Last month the Somali government issued an appeal for increased international aid for the refugees, and repeated it in Paris on April 7 through its ambassador to France, Ahmed SHIRE Mahmoud. According to Somalia's own high commissioner for refugees, Abdi MOHAMED Tarah, only 75,589 tonnes of grain were delivered in international aid last year, while the total needs of the refugee population amounted to 120,000 tonnes. None of the aid promised for 1985 had arrived by the end of March.

The backdrop to this growing problem is drought, which while it has been less disastrous than in Ethiopia, is just as menacing in its effects for Somalia, where in the opinion of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation the situation is hardly going to improve this year. Whereas the 1985 harvests promise to be better in Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda, in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel they will continue to be poor, the FAO predicts.

As one of the participants at the U.N. conference on emergency aid to Africa which was held in Geneva on March 11 and 12, Somalia submitted a list of projects to be carried out over a five-year period at a cost of more than 100 million dollars. How much donor states agreed to take up is not yet known. The case presented by the Somali delegation revealed that Mogadishu has two major preoccupations: to preserve the domestic livestock population, notably through a programme to construct 120 water reservoirs in the north of the country, at an estimated cost of 51.4 million dollars, and the establishment of grain stocks throughout the land at a cost of 13.8 million dollars. These two projects would account for 64 per cent of the total aid which Somalia requested at Geneva.

● The threat to livestock

The government is expecting losses in livestock of around 30 per cent as a result of drought. Many animals have been slaughtered because there is no longer enough water for them, and the rate of reproduction has fallen by half in the past two years. Three quarters of the country's livestock (30 million head out of a total 41 million comprising five million cattle, six million camels and 30 million sheep) are located in drought-affected areas covering 12 out of Somalia's 18 provinces (see map). Furthermore, the crisis coincides with a halt in the export of live animals to Saudi Arabia, the main customer in this sector of the national economy which alone accounts for 80 per cent of export revenue. As a result the presence in the Northwest and Togdheer provinces of an additional 30,000 head which would normally have been supplied to the Saudi market has increased the pressure on the few water sources. The herds in these regions represent potential export revenue of 12 million dollars, a part of which will be bought by Egypt under a recently-concluded agreement. One of Somalia's priorities is to try to keep this source of income alive, when the country's few slaughterhouses are working at full stretch and tanneries cannot keep up with demand. Hence the 51 million dollar project submitted to donor states at Geneva to build 120 easily-maintainable reservoirs over five years in the five northern provinces of Bari, Nugal, Sanaag, Togdheer and Galbeed. But most of the funds required, if made available, would go on setting up a livestock development programme aimed at regulating pasturing methods and modernising the whole sector.

● Anticipating the worst

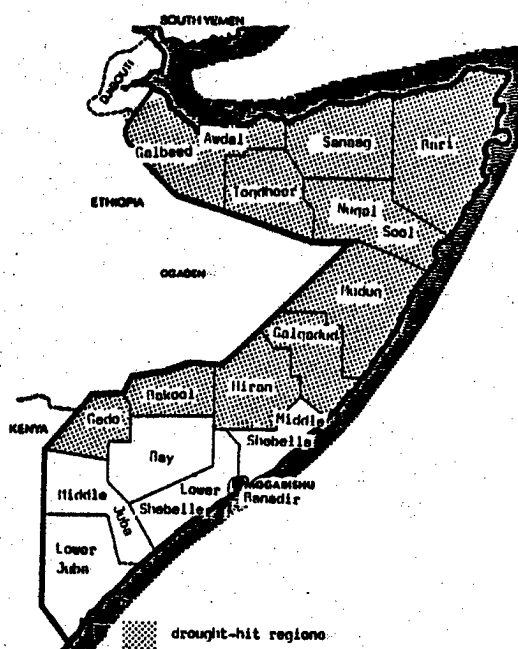
In the hope of taking advantage of the current sensitivity of western countries to the problems of famine in Africa, the Somali government is trying to build up substantially throughout the country facilities for storing grain. One project submitted at Geneva was to increase the quantity of cereals kept in reserve from the present 38,000 tonnes to 86,000. The government estimates the equivalent of three months' reserves for the country to be 150,000 tonnes, but assumes that farmers hold back 75,000 tonnes to meet their own requirements for the year following the harvest. To encourage the farmers to grow more, Mogadishu has said it will continue its policy of producers being paid more realistic prices which it began in 1981. It also wants to keep to a minimum imports of maize and sorghum, the two main cereals grown in Somalia, in order to stimulate domestic output.

However drought is not the only problem afflicting farmers. The irrigation of crops in the middle and lower Shebelle, the lower valley of the Juba and the Bay region is regularly hit by fuel shortages which bring water pumps to a standstill. Each year the authorities announce spectacular progress in agricultural production, but the facts are somewhat different: between 1982 and 1983, for example, output of sorghum fell from 235,000 to 141,000 tonnes.

Other less costly projects were also submitted at the Geneva conference. They were mainly concerned with the improvement of logistical support, the road network and the ports. The government also wants to develop the Bakol region on

the border with Ethiopia, launch a reafforestation programme, increase loans to small farmers, develop maize and sorghum growing in regions where there is rainfall, and improve planning in the agricultural sector. It remains to be seen whether western countries which have just agreed to reschedule Somalia's foreign debt will also help out in the fight against drought.

Regions affected by drought	Estimated human pop. 1983	Estimated animal pop. 1983
Togdheer	420,000	2,176,000
Northwest & Awdal	715,000	7,343,000
Mudug	340,000	4,791,000
Nugal & Sool	125,000	1,001,000
Galgadud	280,000	2,935,000
Hiran	240,000	2,077,000
Gedo	260,000	2,537,000
Bakool	149,000	621,000
Bari	242,000	3,739,000
Sanaag	236,000	2,464,000
Total:	3,007,000	29,895,000
(Source: Somali planning ministry, March 1985)		



SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU BLAMES KENNEDY VISIT FOR BLOODY UDF CLASHES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 May 85 p 9

[Text]

NOBEL Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, leading mediation efforts aimed at ending bloody clashes between the UDF and Azapo, said yesterday a controversial visit this year by US Senator Edward Kennedy was a factor in the conflict.

Differences between the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) have erupted in the past few days into open warfare, especially in the troubled Eastern Cape.

Mediation attempts by Bishop Tutu have so far failed to heal the rift between the groups which political analysts say boils down to whether Whites should take part in the fight against apartheid racial separation.

Bishop Tutu, who said he would continue mediation efforts, blamed the flareup of long-standing differences between the groups on the general unrest in the country plus a visit in January by Sen

Edward Kennedy.

Mr Kennedy, whose visit was sponsored by UDF patron the Reverend Allan Boesak, sparked criticism from Azapo. It said that while purporting to be aimed at fighting apartheid his trip was in reality an image-building venture for the Senator.

Bishop Tutu told reporters yesterday: "There has always been tension between the two organisations. Senator Kennedy's visit did not exactly increase love between them."

The UDF was formed in 1983 to oppose the new tri-cameral Parliament. It believes all regardless of colour should take part in opposing racial segregation.

Azapo excludes Whites from its ranks, arguing that the fight against apartheid is only a point of departure in the struggle for an anti-racist socialist Azania.

Black consciousness in South Africa began in the late 1960's as a reaction to what was seen as White liberal paternalism and provided much of the impetus for the Soweto riots of 1976 in which more than 500 people died, pol-

itical analysts said.

Completing the split is antagonism towards Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Party which has come under fire for its tribal base and militaristic image.

The UDF says Chief Buthelezi's stand against apartheid is weakened by his acceptance of tribal homeland status for Kwa-Zulu, of which he is Chief Minister.

But most of the anger has focused on Azapo and the UDF, and homes of supporters of both groups have been burned down in Black townships across South Africa and members attacked.

In one of the worst incidents, two small children of Azapo member, Mr Gerald Mayekiso were burned to death over the weekend in an Eastern Cape township after a petrol bomb was hurled into his house by what local newspapers said were UDF supporters.

The violence between the two groups follows more than a year of general unrest in which more than 350 people, all but one Black, have died. — Sapa-Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA

HISTORY OF WITHDRAWAL FROM ANGOLA REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Apr 85 p 15

[Article by Bruce Cameron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's withdrawal from Southern Angola was billed to take place 30 days after the first sitting of the Joint Monitoring Commission established by the signing of the Lusaka agreement on February 16 last year. But hopes of a quick withdrawal were dashed when it became clear Angola could not control Swapo's operations. It took almost a month for the Joint Monitoring Commission to start functioning on the ground, with the final withdrawal coming this week more than a year later.

And the withdrawal has not brought with it, as was originally predicted, a greater peace.

In fact, apart from a military holding operation, allowing the Defence Force to fight the border war on Angolan territory, little else seems to have been achieved.

South African Defence Force troops moved into Southern Angola in force in early January last year, in an operation

code-named Operation Askari.

About 2 000 soldiers backed with heavy weapons swept north, killing an estimated 500 of the enemy forces for the loss of 21 of their own men.

They stopped and held the ground about 140 km north of the border.

At the end of January the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told Parliament South Africa would start withdrawing its forces but said the disengagement would depend on the behaviour of the other parties involved.

However, it was generally accepted that South African troops had been operating more or less freely on Angolan soil for some time, with the military presence being discussed in the United Nations in December 1983.

South Africa had even offered in a letter to United Nations

Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar in mid-December 1983 to disengage if the gesture were reciprocated by the

Angolan forces.

Mr Botha made his announcement on disengagement in Parliament on the basis of talks involving South Africa, Angola and America earlier in the month.

Following the announcements, events initially occurred quickly.

A general agreement known as the Mulungushi Agreement was signed in Lusaka on February 14 which provided for the withdrawal of South Africa troops and the exclusion of Swapo and Cuban forces from Southern Angola.

Two days later the agreement was ratified and it became the Lusaka Agreement.

Signatories were South African Ministers Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, Angolan Minister of Interior Lieutenant-Colonel Alexandre Kito and American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker.

The Joint Monitoring Commission held its first

meeting in Lusaka on the same day.

The agreement came at the time accord was reached with Mozambique and senior South African officials were painting attractive scenes of a peaceful Southern Africa.

The plan in Angola was that as areas were cleaned up, the Joint Monitoring Commission would move south from its starting point at Cuvelai until it reached the Namibia border.

Within three days it made its first move to Mupa, where 14 violations of the agreement were investigated.

But the next move to Evale was delayed until April 16 because of Swapo activity.

Because of the violations, among other things, a number of high-level meetings took place and there was a further Ministerial meeting in Lusaka on April 25 when agreement was reached on exchange of prisoners. On May 3 the Joint Monitoring Commission moved to Ongiva.

Angolan, Cuban and South African prisoners were exchanged on May 22.

And at Ongiva, 50 km north of the border, the Joint Monitoring Commission has stayed. To date it has recorded 132 violations of the agreement at Ongiva, of which South Africa was responsible for four (according to South African information).

Hopes have faded of reaching a lasting peace agreement, the holding back of Swapo forces and agreement on the development of the Ruacana water and power scheme simultaneously with final withdrawal.

Where Angola and South Africa go from here is not clear.

It is not even clear whether the useful negotiating forum provided by the Joint Monitoring Commission will continue or be replaced.

The Joint Monitoring Commission itself seems to have worked well.

It was made up of about five to six negotiators on

each side backed by about 200 troops each. The troops investigated complaints together and at times Angolan forces became involved in fire-fights with Swapo troops.

What amazed observers was the friendliness that developed among the Joint Monitoring

Commission troops who only a month before the Commission started operating had been fighting each other.

The camps were only a few hundred metres apart and relations have been described by South African members as relaxed.

The main complaint from the South African side was that the co-operation received at Joint Monitoring Commission level was not being reflected in Luanda.

Still, Mr Pik Botha hopes the 16-month working relationship, which included five meetings at Ministerial level, could provide the basis for growing dialogue aimed at the peaceful resolution of the problems of the region.

CSO: 3400/194

SOUTH AFRICA

CENTRALIZATION OF POWER SEEN AS KEY TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Another Step Forward"]

[Text] The development of the new constitutional dispensation was given meaningful impetus by yesterday's announcement in the House of Assembly by the minister of constitutional development that includes provisions for the scrapping of provincial councils.

Although there has not always been agreement on the success and effectiveness of provincial councils, the announcement brings to an end a system that has served South Africa well for a long time. In the Cape there may even be some nostalgia about the disappearance of these councils, but these feelings will be tempered by the awareness that changing times bring new demands which also require new approaches. Moreover, consensus has been reached among the provincial councils on this matter.

The new approaches demand that provincial administrations be brought into line with the new government system on the highest level, where the concept of joint responsibility is already successfully being implemented.

At this second level of government, matters of common interest will in the future be handled by an administrator and a more powerful executive committee with extensive executive and legislative powers, with final accountability to Parliament. Some of their present duties, namely those affecting hospitals and education, are to be transferred to the ministerial councils of the different population groups. But in other respects, they will retain their existing functions and gain even greater powers, since it is envisioned that functions concerning matters on this level, as well as functions of regional councils and local authorities, will be further reduced.

The three population groups already involved in the new dispensation--whites, coloreds and Asians--will now also be involved on the second level of government by serving on the executive committees. Furthermore, an important role will be played by advisory boards whose members are linked to the different groups. The special Cabinet Committee dealing with black political rights will further discuss the position of blacks. Blacks are for instance already

represented on the Local Government Coordinating Council and the negotiations will probably be aimed at ensuring practical solutions by investigating the possibilities of black participation at these levels.

Many experts on constitutional matters already believe that the ultimate success of the new dispensation will be determined at lower government levels. Thus, yesterday's announcement is of vital importance for the new constitutional road that has been taken.

12271

CSO: 3401/174

13 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BLAST CUTS ACCESS TO 20,000 TONS OF COAL

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 May 85 p 2

[Text]

MORE than 20 000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatipoort railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday 21 400 tons of goods had mounted up at the station.

This included 1 200 tons of coal for the power station which supplies electricity to Maputo, 9 200 tons of export coal and 4 000 tons of steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe.

A decision was taken yesterday to halt goods trains going to Komatipoort, as the marshalling yard was already operating at capacity.

Sapa reports that Mozambique's power authority has accused South Africa of holding up the emergency shipments of coal in an "open boycott" of international aid.

Mozambique's electricity company said the United States had offered \$250 000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run a generator, after a storm knocked down power lines from SA.

Sats has denied the accusations.

Meanwhile, an eastern Transvaal coal exporting company may be forced to spend an extra R17 000 to divert coal exports to East London or Port Elizabeth harbours because of the disruptions.

The manager of Belfast Collieries, Mr George Daskalakis, said 1 300 tons of coal had been blocked.

"If it takes a month for the line to open we can either stockpile or go through East London or PE, which will cost an extra R13/ton on railage".

He said 15 000 tons of the low-grade coal consignment had reached Maputo before the line was sabotaged.

Mr Alan Howell, acting marketing general manager of the Transvaal Coal Owner's Association, said a small amount of their coal had been held up at Komatipoort and that he did not expect a problem in selling it to another customer.

A Johannesburg spokesman for the Mozambican Harbour and Railways said the line would be operational within 10 days.

CSQ: 3400/227

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE AID TO FARMERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The government has a thorough grasp of the financial problems of the agricultural industry in general and of corn growers in particular. For this reason assistance is already being provided and will continue to be provided on an ever greater scale to the farmers, while still further aid and support is also a possibility, DIE BURGER has been informed by reliable sources.

In spite of its awareness of the state of emergency, particularly in the case of the corn growers, the government could not consent to a sizable increase in the price of corn because this would be highly undesirable in today's tight economic climate and would also place a great burden on the national treasury. Among other things, it is projected that if the price of corn were to increase to the levels recommended by the Corn Council, it would cost the government nearly 300 million rands in subsidies in order to prevent the selling price from increasing drastically.

DIE BURGER learned that the state of emergency in certain agricultural industries such as the corn industry--because of the drought, among other things--cannot be relieved by means of price regulations, but that other measures are needed to accomplish this goal.

Recommendations

In that connection the government already gives a large measure of support to the farmers by means of the subsidy for overflow-debt in the case of cooperatives and the consolidation of debts--over a period of 22 years--in the Agricultural Bank.

A survey of the financial position of farmers has also already been conducted, and the results, together with the recommendations of the Jacobs Committee in this matter ought to be available within the foreseeable future. In consequence of the latter, further aid and support measures may be forthcoming for farmers.

Of the aid that has already been provided to the corn industry by the government, 393 million rands is in overdraft facilities--subject to national safeguards--in the Reserve Bank and the Agricultural Bank. Of this sum, among other provisions, 221 million rands is earmarked for export losses in 1980/81, 1981/82 and 1982/83; and 85 million rands for the purchase and sale of corn for domestic consumption.

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTISAN UNDERTONES SEEN IN CORN PRICE DISPUTE

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 May 85 pp 1,2

[Article: "Disagreement in NAMPO on Price"]

[Text] Johannesburg--The National Corn Producers' Organization (NAMPO) began yesterday to experience opposition from within its own ranks concerning its handling of the price dispute with the government. Included was the allegation that the matter has now acquired a partisan hue.

Prominent farmers told DIE BURGER yesterday that there are quite a large number of farmers in their regions who support the government's decision not to raise the price of corn right now.

In some circles it is felt that the boycott campaign decided on Friday at a protest meeting of corn farmers at Klerksforp is nothing more than a confrontation with the government being carried out by a handful of Conservative Party [CP] supporters. Members of NAMPO leaning towards the National Party yesterday made it clear that they are not satisfied with the particulars of the matter.

The feeling among farmers with whom the matter was discussed is that NAMPO is putting its survival in the balance with its boycott campaign. They feel that NAMPO has already lost its fight against the government and believe that the organization has in the process lost the support of a large number of corn farmers.

Mr Albert Groothoff, chairman of the agricultural association in the Settlers district, said that there is little doubt that political motives are the cause of the dispute. He said that although he himself would rather have a high price for corn, one must be realistic.

The disagreement between the government and NAMPO appears to him to be a repeat of the earlier dispute between SAMPI [South African Corn Producing Institute] and the South African Agricultural Union. Although large corn farmers would perhaps find long-term relief from the militant campaign by NAMPO, it is the smaller farmer who will have to bear the brunt if the campaign fails.

Mr Groothoff also questions NAMPO's ability to call for a total boycott. In his opinion, most farmers are still too much in debt and at this point cannot afford to hold their corn back from the market.

Mr Piet Ernst, chairman of the agricultural association in Wolmaransstad, and well-known corn farmer in Leeudoringstad, said that all farmers are in favor of a higher price for corn.

However, the way in which NAMPO is handling this dispute is viewed by some farmers as inappropriate, and they realize now that party politics has been dragged into it. He also feels that the so-called corn boycott is not going to work because farmers cannot afford it.

Mr Julius Zerwick of Bodemvas, near Christiana, said that most farmers in his district support the government's decision. It is obvious to him that the dispute is "an out-and-out CP struggle."

In his opinion, it is still possible to show a good profit with the present producer's price, provided a farmer can harvest all his corn. "But it is certainly not the government's fault if the crop dries up in the field," he said.

Dr Stoffel de Beer, former provincial council member for Waterberg and prominent farmer in Springbokvlakte, said yesterday that although he does only small-scale farming of corn, it is obvious to him that the current dispute has partisan undertones.

He feels that the foremost figures in the dispute are CP supporters who are trying to use the situation for political gain. He is sorry that the whole affair is now becoming a political matter, since it is clear that the interests of the average corn farmer are no longer being taken into consideration by NAMPO.

Dr De Beer also referred to the boycotts being threatened by the unsatisfied farmers, saying that it is ridiculous to call a week-long boycott. Such a boycott is a farce that will have no effect worth mentioning.

Ignores

However, support for NAMPO's actions is still strong in other areas. Mr A. R. Evans of Viljoenskroon, one of the best-known corn farmers in the Orange Free State, said that he emphatically supports NAMPO's actions. In his opinion, corn farmers are irritated by the government's absolute refusal to heed NAMPO's proposals.

He said that farmers do understand the government's attempts to keep price increases to a minimum. However, he feels that corn farmers have been unfairly singled out.

He pointed out that sugar can be imported at considerably less than the current producer's price, but that the government ignores this fact. The recent increase in the price of inner tubes and tires is also being accepted by the government without further ado, he said.

Thus, NAMPO has no choice but to act as forcefully as possible in order to make clear the position of corn farmers. This is the reason that the week-long boycott on corn deliveries was announced, and not to upset the country's economy.

13 June 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHAS JOB PLAN FOR EASTERN CAPE PRAISED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 85 p 5

[Text]

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN. — The announcement by the State President Mr P W Botha on Wednesday that R7,5-million would be made available for projects in the Eastern Cape to provide for job opportunities has been welcomed by the Mfesane Christian Service in King William's Town.

The managing director of Mfesane Christian Service, the Rev Almero Cloete, said in a statement in King William's Town his organisation, which has been specialising during the past 10 years in providing employment in emergency situations in the Eastern

Cape, Ciskei and Transkei, welcomed the announcement.

"There is initiative and expertise in this area to assist the state with this action," Mr Cloete said.

Mfesane and several other organisations were involved with human distress in all forms in the Eastern Cape and over the years these organisations created a kind of expertise to improvise and survive.

"All these organisations are seriously hampered by a chronic lack of funds and we are very glad and thankful for this news," Mr Cloete said. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/225

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMY CAUSES NP TO LOSE SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 May 85 p 15

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

SUPPORT for the National Party has declined in the past nine months, and while it would still easily win an election, both the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party have shown gains.

This is shown in opinion polls conducted by Market and Opinion Surveys (Pty) Ltd for Rapport, and published by Rapport yesterday.

The weekend newspaper draws the conclusion that economic factors, such as increasing living costs and the sharp rise in petrol prices in January, are mainly responsible for the loss of support for the NP.

"If it was a protest against reform, the swing would rather have been to the Right than to the Left," it said.

However, the NP would still sail home in a general election held today, with 46,7 percent of the vote as against 37,9 percent for all the other parties and a further 15,4 percent abstaining.

The poll shows that the NP was supported by 50 percent of White voters in May 1983. It then increased its support to a high of 55,8 percent in July 1984, since when there has been a marginal slide to the PFP and the CP.

The highest increase has been to the CP, climbing from a low of 9,8 percent last July, when NP support was at its peak, to 13,2 percent in April. However, this is still short of the 15,6 percent support it had in October 1982.

PFP support is at its highest level to date, with both the New Republic Party and the HNP showing a decline.

At the same time, the number of people indicating that they would not vote has risen fairly sharply.

Following are figures, in percentages, for each of the five political parties, in July 1984, October 1984, February 1985 and finally April 1985:

NP: 55,8, 51,4, 51,7 and 46,7.

PFP: 17,0, 18,9, 17,8 and 19,3.

CP: 9,8, 10,9 12,5 and 13,2.

NRP: 4,9, 4,1 3,2 and 3,3.

HNP: 1,9, 2,3 1,5 and 2,1.

Abstentions: 10,7 12,4 13,3 and 15,4.

During the nine-month period, the NP support among Afrikaans-speaking people dropped from almost 61 percent to 56 percent. Its English-speaking support dropped from 37 percent to 31,6

percent.

The poll also showed that most Whites in South Africa are acceptable to a form of power-sharing with Blacks.

The newspaper said the test showed that a vast majority of Whites (75,5 percent) supported constitutional possibilities which moved away from old apartheid models.

The finding, confirmed by the results of other research, offered the government considerable movement for reform.

It said Professor Lawrence Schlemmer believed the finding offered big possibilities for the development, of one sort or another, of a unique South African federal model.

Prof Schlemmer, director of Natal University's Centre for Applied Social Sciences, had said the poll tallied completely with his own scientific findings and observations, Rapport said.

CSO: 3400/224

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK YOUTH BLAMING PARENTS FOR COWARDLY ATTITUDE

Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 22 Apr 85 p 6

[Article by Elbie Eksteen: "Rebellious Black Youth Filled with Reproaches for Their Parents"]

[Text] How does a mother feel if her child plunders and starts fires, throws rocks, refuses to go to school and even commits murder? Black women are concerned and fearful on behalf of their children and find themselves in the sort of dilemma where on the one hand they understand their children's frustrations, but on the other cannot approve of their actions. Their worst suffering comes from the reproaches and accusations of their children. A number of women who play leadership roles in their community were prepared to talk over their feelings with DIE VOLKSBLAD on condition that they not be identified, for it could lead to the taking of actions against them.

They are between 10 and 18 years old, teenagers who should still be enjoying the carefree years of youth; but black teenagers are today in the forefront of the insurrections in the black neighborhoods of the nation, and violence is a part of their lives. Their parents often find them uncontrollable.

Lydia was a member of a parents' committee that held a parley with the youthful "leaders" of the rebellious schoolchildren concerning their behavior.

Blame

"What those children said to us was not easy to take: they reproved us bitterly because, according to them, we have been too subservient and too cowardly to bargain for a better life for ourselves and our children. "'Yes, boss; good, boss; all right, boss" is all you can say, isn't it?' they reproached us.

'Where has your loyalty and trustworthiness got you? You must take the blame for our rebellion today, for you have allowed matters to develop to a point where we can no longer accept our situation philosophically.

'Must we also be satisfied with a faucet in the street, where you have to line up for water on cold winter mornings? You were too timid to improve your position. Violence is all that will help. No peace prattle for us.'"

Cowards

The children were asked how they thought they could do battle without weapons and without an education. They were warned that they would get hurt and even be shot dead. They believe, however, that this will just turn them into heroes of whom their descendants will be proud.

"It was clear to me that the children have no respect for us, their parents, and look upon us grownups as cowards. They do not confide in us. They do not listen to us, and they are even suspicious of us. Therefore they do not tell us what they are doing.

"My sister's son is a good example. He was a smart child who was progressing well in school and never mentioned a word at home of what was going on there. One morning, the police came to take him away, but he must have smelled the danger and ran away. His mother could not believe the charges that were brought against him, but there was proof that he had done wrong. He left the country, and to this day we do not know where he is. A child of 15!"

Concern

Maria is a mother of six children, two of whom are at the university, two already working and two still of school age. She is the secretary of a women's organization, and her ideal is to give her children a good education.

"Every time there is an insurrection, I get worried to death. Not just about the interruption in their studies. I teach them not to take part in violence, but mass psychology is a powerful factor against which parental authority is no match. My children say that if they do not take part, retaliatory measures will be taken against them.

"If I ask them why they want to burn the school down, they say that it is because black education is inferior. If I ask what is to become of their education, they say that in any case there is no future for them.

"If I ask why they take action against black policemen and black council members, they say that these people are the Whites' fools, paid to keep us in our place.

"I understand their frustrations, and I have no answers to many of their questions. I know only that violence and insurrections make life in the black neighborhoods very difficult."

Domestic Servants

She believes that the police must not intervene too quickly if a demonstration is of a peaceful nature. As soon as the police approach, the rock-throwing begins.

"Women do not traditionally have much say in our community, but I wish we could solve the nation's problems in a peaceful way."

Sara is an office-holder in her church and the mother of three children, all of whom have their matriculation certificates, but as yet no permanent jobs. "If

I complain that the financial burden of keeping four people alive is too heavy for me, they reply that with their educations they cannot take employment as domestic servants, such as I am.

Sense of Humor

"I tell them all the time that we must pray that things will turn out well in the country, but they say that the Whites have brought the Bible to us only to confuse us. I now go my own way, but it is hard for me to see that my children are such strangers to me."

Elizabeth is a social worker who must often listen to mothers' problems concerning their children. She says that if it was not for her faith and her sense of humor, she would not be able to do the work, because the misery among her people is very great. "Many mothers are solely responsible for their children's education, for often there is no father, or else he works in another place. Women do not have much say in our community, but we must try to defuse the children's spirit of rebellion."

She says that people's unthinking actions in daily life cause a great deal of bitterness among Blacks. "No one likes humiliation, and therefore I can understand people who become rebellious when they are humiliated."

"One day I was standing in a supermarket line behind a white man with a little boy who was crying. The man had tried everything to pacify the child, and finally he turned to me and told the child: 'If you don't stop crying, you are going to become just as black as this girl.'"

"The child became quiet immediately, and I could not keep a straight face, but I thought to myself: 'What a way to bring up your child!'"

"This is the kind of thing that our children throw up to us. Fortunately, I am able to laugh off such things, for I become a greater human being for taking them in stride. There are many, however, who do not laugh and who become more and more bitter and rebellious."

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CSO: 3401/163

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK YOUTH INDOCTRINATION

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 27 Apr 85 p 8

[Article by Dawie: "Why Black Youth Are Becoming Fuel in South Africa's Unrest"]

[Text] One of the modern revolutionary doctrines is that the youth--young people, students, schoolchildren--must be moved to rebellion if you want to get swift and violent action.

The time has come, so it is said, when the middle or even the working classes can be easily used for revolutionary change. In many countries these groups have become such a part of the establishment that they cannot easily be persuaded to plunder and destroy.

Against Authority

The youth are looked upon as the right fuel: young people who are not yet "woven into" the fabric of the establishment, who are impatient and can so much more easily be convinced that they have nothing to lose.

Furthermore, young people have an almost congenital inclination to rebel against government and authority--Take advantage of this, modern revolutionaries advise.

A person cannot help thinking of this whenever the present situation in South Africa is examined. Evidence has recently accumulated that it is particularly the black youth who take part so obstinately in the chronic unrest.

Desire for Change

This week we received information that certain black teenagers have moved away from the authority of parents, teachers and clergy, as well as from community leaders. They have cut themselves off entirely from these jurisdictions. They not only reject authority, they want to terminate it by means of violent actions.

Statements have come from surprising sources concerning the clearcut inclination to anarchy. And it is one of the positive developments of the past week that even now people who live near black communities are beginning to think of ways to bring about a complete change, before matters get entirely out of hand.

This is a good thing when one realizes that government officials (and the police) have a nearly hopeless job just to restore peace and order. Others will have to help, and in order to do so, we shall have to take an honest look at the present situation and the factors that may have contributed to it.

Frustration

It goes without saying, of course, that all the blame cannot be placed on agitators alone. It is true that they are active and that they also specialize in "activating" areas that were formerly quite rural and isolated. But what allows them to achieve such long-lived successes?

Political frustrations certainly rank high on the list. People truly realize the need for new forms of political expression, and it would be naive to deny this.

The current economic climate must have made a large contribution to preparing the way for the rabble-rousers. If young black people cry: "What prospects are there for us?" they have much more than political rights in mind. Economic frustration and doubt about any improvement in living conditions must not be underestimated.

Not Tomorrow

Furthermore, we have to consider the role that the new life-patterns outside of the national states have played among black children. On the one hand, there is the decrease in parental authority (often both parents work) and on the other, the influences of urbanization and the intensified slogans of radical politics.

The irony of the situation is striking when one listens to preachers who are worried that they will be swept aside in the stream of violence as irrelevant.

One clergyman said this week that the new generation will not give us any more time. They want complete change--right now, today, not tomorrow. This is a hard fact, even though he looks upon it as "perhaps uncontrolled and ill-advised."

Uncontrolled and ill-advised? But how much time, on the other hand, do those political clergymen have who, with fists waving, preach offstage? Many black educators stand powerless today before the rejection of discipline and authority, but what has not already been pardoned to everyone in black classrooms?

No, if there is any concern about the ugly disturbances that have broken out in black communities, one must not only look accusingly at other people; every one of us must search his own heart.

Other African nations have also had problems with their young people, but in them the Blacks have worked things out for themselves, in an effort to hold their youth to an orderly and realistic path.

Let the Whites also now acknowledge the fact that alone they cannot restore order to the situation here, and certainly not just one segment of them. Everyone who fears the horrors of anarchy will have to see to it that the political dialog continues in relative peace and order.

8117

CSO: 3401/160

SOUTH AFRICA

DIFFERENCES IN BLACK POLITICAL RESISTANCE GROUPS ANALYZED

Bonn INFORMATIONSDIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA in German Mar-Apr 85 pp 18-20

[Article by Lothar Berger: "UDF and NF: Political Contrasts"]

[Text] The South African freedom movement has always been supported by different ideological currents of differing strengths and structural make-up. Attempts to unite the resistance are as old as the opposition of the blacks against the white rule. Mostly, however, they broke down because of basic strategic differences which had thoroughly practical implications. The fragmentation of the blacks' political resistance finds its present continuation in two national alliances: the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the National Forum (NF), whose points of view can only be inadequately portrayed with such labels as "Charterists" (UDF) or "Black Consciousness Alliance" (NF).

The Popularity of the Freedom Charter

Opinion polls in the last few years confirm the significant role of the African National Congress; the Congress can point to a history rich in tradition in the struggle for freedom, and in the political awareness of the blacks. For the resistance it is, above all, the symbolic power of a Nelson Mandela which accounts for the popularity of the ANC leader (who has been sentenced to life in prison), and which puts him way ahead in the polls. The ANC has at its disposal, together with the freedom charter adopted by the Popular Congress of Klipton in 1955, a 'national-democratic' program which, with its demand for fundamental civil rights and rejection of racism, aims toward a class-overlapping alliance which is supposed to emphasize the ANC's claim of being a 'movement'. (1)

In October 1981 109 organizations supported the freedom charter in the well-known 'Durban resolution' and thereby emphasized its importance. Meanwhile, the demand for nationalization of banks and key industries was no longer supported; that is, basic demands which, at least, still allowed for a cautious interpretation of the charter even as far as socialist goals were concerned. The historian Tom Lodge believes that the "present enthusiasm for the freedom charter and the obviously lower classification of the more radical 'strategy and tactics' programs of Morogoro's ANC in 1969 are a sign "of a realistic assessment of the danger of an estrangement of the constantly

increasing black middle-class". (2)

It is possible that strong forces within the ANC, under the impression that the independent union movement is becoming more and more politically aware, want to see the leading role of the working class stressed again at the first conference since Morogoro. It is, however, hard to assume that the freedom charter--simply because of its symbolic meaning and widespread distribution--is not going to be acknowledged again as the basis for the ANC's program and for the liberation movement.

Saths Cooper, vice-president of AZAPO (Azanian Peoples Organization) until last year once called the freedom charter "the most divisive document" in South Africa's history because it serves all those 'old-fashioned' people as a pretext to return to the political stage; "those people who pass themselves off as interpreters of historic facts for the new generation". And, more haltingly, the freedom charter serves as a kind of blank check. "But when one speaks of a completely new social system, then this requires another set of minimum demands." (3) However, in this case it is precisely the student and school associations AZASO and COSAS (which were founded as Black Consciousness organizations) who now believe the BC-ideology to be passe and who stand most vehemently behing the freedom charter. On university campuses in recent times discussions about the charter have become so emotional that it came to a number of physical disagreements between its supporters and its opponents. (4) One would like to assume that the students blow social differences all out of proportion but the theoretical differences are too fundamental in their character to establish Bishop Tutu's often sworn-to unity in the resistance in the foreseeable future.

The UDF: Not Only "Charterists"

The most important member organization of the UDF, [which are] besides AZASO and COSAS, the Hindu parties from Transvaal and Natal or the general unions GAWU and SAAWU (General and SA Allied Workers Union), are committed to the freedom charter. Like the Contress-Alliance of the 1950's, they also see the UDF as a kind of 'rainbow coalition' in which all 'races' and creeds are supposed to have the same status. Leading UDF representatives, therefore, always emphasize the "national-democratic" character of the South African revolution, according to which the leading role of the working class is (in fact) verbally recognized, but which can only be successful if it allies itself with the progressive elements of the middle class. If it has to be, even alliances with the capitalist class are not excluded.

To regard the UDF solely as a collecting tank of "Charterists" is, to be sure, an oversimplification. The charter was not expressly made as a basis for its unity. Rather the UDF was supposed to be a united front of all Anti-Apartheid organizations in the country whose common denominator alone is the "No" to Apartheid and whose ultimate goal is its abolition. Actually, the UDF declaration is written in the spirit of the freedom charter, but because of its much more general phraseology, organizations as well as personalities from the black middle class can agree to it; people for whom the phraseology of the freedom charter either went too far, or those who see

it tied too much to a certain political direction. On this general basis, about 700 groups have joined the UDF up to now, representing about 2 million members. What essentially distinguishes the UDF from the Congress-Alliance is its organizational structure. Its foundation--and therewith its strength--lies in the numerous local municipal organizations of the country, from whose basic work the national activities also depend. Therefore, when the front was set up it was established that the affiliations would retain their own organizational structure, and that they would have equal voting rights in spite of the strength of their membership.

NF: Not Only Black Consciousness

When prominent personalities of the Cape Town Left and of the AZAPO leadership planned the foundation of a national forum, they had more than just an Anti-Apartheid front in mind. Because, according to Neville Alexander: "A non-racist capitalism is impossible in South Africa". (5) The NF's criticism of the UDF fixes mainly on three points:

1. Leadership of the working class: In the NF it is assumed that the objective stipulations are granted for the building of a movement under the leadership of the working class, which is free from liberal influences, which can speak in the name of the workers, or which can direct the movement. Therefore, cooperation with Black shopkeepers' unions or with liberal White organizations (Black Sash, NUSAS) is rejected; however, cooperation with individual representatives of such groups is not rejected.

2. Ethnology: Organization on an ethnical basis is looked upon as inadequate for today's situation after the era of Black Consciousness, from which time the concept "black" included the "Indian" or "Colored" population. Therefore, reactivation of the Indian Party itself is considered a misuse of historical traditions. With emphasis on the "anti-racist" character of the battle, the NF disassociates itself consciously from the "non-racist" concept which, all too often, is used in the "multi-racist" sense.

3. "Anti-Collaboration": Requirement for a national convention has been rejected because it cannot lead to any fundamental changes. Negotiations with the ruling class could lead, at best, to transfer of political power--somewhat according to the example of the Lancaster House agreement for Zimbabwe--not, however, of economic power. Instead, a legislative assembly is being called for on the basis of "one person, one vote".

The two most important member organizations of the NF, the AZAPO and the "Cape Action League", again best reflect the fact that the Forum is not simply an alliance of Black Consciousness organizations. Rather, parts of the BC Movement which (at least rhetorically) have moved strongly to the left, have gotten together with socialist activists mainly from the Cape Town area who come, in part, from the Tradition of the Unity Movement.

The political scene in the western Cape area has always been marked by the special variety of different political currents. Previous attempts were made from here to form a united front of all oppressed peoples in South Africa.

Thus, for instance, the "All-African Convention" (AAC) in 1936 which wanted to bring together the different forms of resistance against the "Hertzog-Laws" (6) at that time. But a split promoted by the Smuts regime in power at that time within the AAC occurred as early as 1937. However, the convention had, for the first time, established a principle with its politics of "non-collaboration", which was not adopted until much later by ANC as the major force in the freedom movement. In 1943 the remaining AAC leadership and a militant group of "Coloreds" from Cape Town joined together in a new alliance with a federal structure to form the "Non-European Movement" (NEUM). Despite the urging on the part of older ANC and AAC leaders they did not succeed in uniting the AAC/NEUM groups, who were adhering to the principle of refusal, with the ANC and the Indian Congress, who were still hanging on to reformist politics in the Ghandi style. The groups who held on to belief in a non-violent solution of the national problem joined in the multi-racial Congress Alliance at the beginning of the 1950's. Then as now it was the fundamental and scarcely reconcilable ideological and strategic differences which stood in the way of a truly unified front. Differences, above all, between the "Stalinists" of the South African Communist Party who made propaganda for a two-phase theory (first bourgeois democracy and the socialism) and who found their principal allies in the "Gandhi-style philosophy" of the ANC of that time, and different "Trotskyite" factions which demanded a socialist revolution. NEUM's theoretical claims of being a broad movement were, meanwhile, far more developed than its organizational strength, which lay mainly in the urban West Cape area. NEUM barely survived its opposition to ANC's 1952 "Defiance Campaign", and at the same time, as the Congress-Movement gained memberships, NEUM lost ground and credibility. (7)

In the meantime, the Unity Movement's political ideas lived on in Cape Town. For instance, Neville Alexander was part of a bunch of young Marxists who were only peripherally influenced by the permanent squabbles between Trotskyites, Spartacists, and Stalinists, and who were expelled from the Unity Movement because of criticism of the bureaucratic style of the NEUM leadership. A short-lived attempt to found an avant-garde party in collaboration with the "National Liberation Front" failed in 1963 when Alexander and 10 other comrades-in-arms were jailed. Alexander returned to South Africa's political stage at a time when the Black Consciousness Movement, after the ban of its organization in 1977, was going through a period of theoretical stagnation and was ripe for a new meaningful impetus. The National Forum broke through the BC-orthodoxy for the first time by stressing the important role of the black working class. The simplistic formula "all blacks are workers and all whites are capitalists" of the erstwhile AZAPO seems to have been overcome, and a more flexible attitude is in the offing even with regard to participation of white intellectuals in the fight for freedom. On the other hand it is not impossible that some BC supporters will reject the NF's socialist rhetoric, and that there will be a split in the movement. Perhaps for this reason the wording "racial capitalism", which is quite astute but confusing to many, has been withdrawn from the NF's manifest. Its substitution by the more general working "racism and capitalism" at an NF seminar during Easter of 1984 seems to be a concession to "African" leanings within the NF, where the racial problem has precedence over the class problem.

Unions as Allies

In the long term, the UDF and the NF can prevail only if they can win the independent unions over to their goals: the UDF to gain the deciding ally in order to obtain a national atmosphere which would eventually force the government to hold a national convention; the NF in order to make its demands for an independent organization of the working class not appear as if they were empty formulas.

Many thought that last year's widely followed 2-day November strike in Transvaal and the successfully achieved unity in action between the UDF organizations and the unions, meant a break-through for the UDF. Actually, up to this time, 18 unions that are mainly "civil rights oriented" have joined the Front. However, the independent unions, for whom the building of a strong and united union federation is a matter of priority, continue to reject annexation into a "multi-class-popular-front", which would inevitably be run in a lower middle class style. The strike has shown that UDF membership is not a necessary prerequisite for the unions in order to address political problems. For them it is no longer a matter of whether to turn to the problems of the community but a matter of how. While speakers from community organizations in Transvaal's "Stayaway" saw only the beginning of further operations which would finally make the country "impossible to govern", the union representatives remain more sober in assessing the strike--especially after the dismissal of 6,500 transient workers at the state-owned SASOL-plant.

The unions are 'mandated' organizations who reach their political decisions on the basis of an extended network of representatives in the shops. In contrast to the activists in community organizations, who often have neither great organizational strength nor a specific mandate for their basis, the unions cannot simply "call for action and hope for a good response; they would execute a disciplined action if it were to be based on broad approval of the relevant recommendations and would wait for all sections of the organization to put their full weight into the operation". (8)

What shapes the resistance in South Africa will assume in the near future depends on two factors. The first one depends on the starting point and character of the discussion about the relationship between unions and civil rights organizations within the independent union movement. Such organizations have received new impetus through speculations about reactivation of SACTU on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the union's umbrella organization which was part of the Congress Alliance in those days. The second one depends on which forces will assert themselves within the UDF, presupposing that it survives the current attack by the State (prohibition of assembly, trial for high treason) unscathed to a certain extent. This could actually be guaranteed by the widely scattered, even if quite heterogeneous, basic structure of the UDF. It is likely that the UDF leadership, after the successful election boycott campaign in the last year, will continue to rely on "populist" forms of resistance and to back campaigns--like the conscientious objection campaign--which presuppose a strengthened alliance with liberal organizations. The declaration emphasized again and again by

the UDF in favor of a non-violent way of fighting gives rise to hope, especially in liberal circles, that there is still a peaceful way out of the Apartheid crisis.

Of course, it is also conceivable, even if at the time less than probable, that because of the dissatisfaction over the lack of support on the part of the unions, as UDF spokesman Lekona recently said, the workers' organizations might be afforded more weight within the UDF structures. This would actually mean a rapprochement between the UDF and the NF, but in the long run it would close the door to cooperation with "enlightened" economic circles who fear nothing more than a really anti-capitalist push on the part of the liberation fight.

What weight the NF organizations will have in the development of the resistance depends on whether they have learned political lessons from the failure of the Unity Movement and the experiences of the beginning years of the Black Consciousness Movement, and whether they can translate their theoretical analyses into mass actions which go beyond the spectacular, still-isolated demonstrations of protest (like the one AZAPO initiated against the Kennedy visit to South Africa). At the fourth Forum in December 1984 it was shown that there were still too many big ideological and strategic differences among the almost 1,000 participants for a fully developed organizational structure to be built up, as some suggested. Allan Boesak, today one of the spokesmen of the UDF, honoring the original contribution of the BC Movement to the reorientation and radicalization of youth and thus to the freedom fight, said once: "The ANC can afford to admit that other movements can also contribute new elements and emphasis to the fight."

One can only hope that this assessment, which originates in the reality of a complex freedom fight borne by different tendencies--one whose recognition makes a truly unified movement appear realizable--finds wide acceptance not only in South Africa but also in the solidarity movement.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) cf. Peter Ripken: "South Africa: Freedom Fight and Revolution", in United Nations Jan 1982
- (2) Tom Lodge, "Black Politics in South Africa since 1945", Johannesburg 1983, p 343
- (3) Quote from Beatrice Hollyer, "Targets of Contrast", in FRONTLINE, April 1985
- (4) RAND DAILY MAIN 22 Oct 1984: "About the Differences within the BCM, compare with L. Berger, AZAPO and AZASO", in South Africa Information Service, March 1983
- (5) quote from B. Hollyer, a.a.O.

- (6) Laws for the restriction of qualified Right to Vote for Blacks in the Cape Province and the Homelands Establishment
- (7) cf Franz J.T. Lee, "South Africa on the Eve of Revolution", Frankfurt 1976; issa (issued), Documents of the South African Freedom Movement, Bonn 1977
- (8) Mike Murphy, "The Stay Away: Trade Unions and Community Resistance, in INTERNATIONAL LABOUR REPORTS, December 1985
- (9) A. Boesak in "Winnie Mandela, A Piece of my Soul Went with Him", Hamburg 1984, p 84

12521

CSO: 3420/59

SOUTH AFRICA

COOPERATION BETWEEN BLACKS, SECURITY FORCES STRESSED.

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 7 May 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Perhaps Greater Calm"]

[Text] The successful joint action by the Police, the Railroad Police and the Defense Force last weekend in ridding Uitenhage's black neighborhood of radical and criminal elements is generating the hopeful expectation that the lingering unrest in the Eastern Cape can be pacified.

For too long already, elements have single-mindedly attempted to disrupt community life by setting schools, libraries, houses and vehicles afire. For too long, the campaign of intimidation against local leaders has raged on, a campaign through which innocent people have been killed.

The joint forces have now with exemplary conduct shown their desire to help restore law and order. It comes as no surprise that in this they have reportedly gained the cooperation of numerous residents of the affected area.

This indicates that certain residents are tired of the disruption and exploitation and want to cooperate in normalizing conditions, and that they accept the disciplined efforts by the security forces.

If this is the case, then it is a golden opportunity and a challenge for the security forces. Through their actions, they should use the new climate of good will to increasingly gain the necessary good faith from blacks. Only then, with the cooperation of black residents, will it be possible for the situation in these black neighborhoods to normalize.

There is no doubt that mistakes have sometimes been committed in the previous handling of unrest. This has resulted in damage to human relations, in irreplaceable loss of money, time and life, and in damage to South Africa's image. But if the time is now ripe for rebuilding, the security forces and the peaceful residents of black residential areas will have to join hands.

12271

CSO: 3401/174

SOUTH AFRICA

CALL FROM CONSERVATIVES TO SAVE WHITE JOBS FROM BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Conservative Party MP for Kuruman, Mr Jan Hoon, called for the protection of the jobs of Whites who he said were in danger of being swamped by increasing numbers of Black workers from neighbouring states.

Speaking during debate on the Department of Manpower's Budget Vote, he said it was "disturbing" that South Africa not only had to provide work for its own people but also for a large percentage of the growth in the labour force of neighbouring states.

Speaking during debate on the Department of Manpower's budget vote, he said it was "disturbing" that South Africa not only had to provide work for its own people but also for a large percentage of the growth in the labour force of neighbouring states.

He called on the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, to urge the leaders of homelands and neighbouring states to create labour-intensive work so that South Africa would not have to cope with job-seekers from those areas.

Mr Hoon asked whether enough research was being conducted on the growth of the Black labour force and whether sufficient numbers of jobs were being created in the homelands.

CSO: 3400/225

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK WORKERS PLEDGE TO WORK FOR MORE UNITY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 May 85 p 7

[Text]

THE unity of the black working class is growing rapidly.

Workers have vowed to come together, support and pledge solidarity with each other on numerous issues, despite their political differences.

This new twist in the labour movement in South Africa was announced by Mr Cunningham Ngcukana, a leading unionist, who is the secretary of a co-ordinating committee of 31 major trade unions seeking unity.

The committee, formed by trade unions to celebrate May Day recently, is hoping to achieve more power and unity among the unions by supporting the working class struggle against injustice, exploitation and other forms of oppression.

Mr Ngcukana explained that May Day signified an important day when workers of the world celebrate and share with each other their demands and rights regardless of their political differences.

In South Africa, he says, separate unions have been working and organising on their own until "we felt we had to unite forces."

"This desire has inspired us to join hands. So ride on . . . we shall fight the oppressors in one voice."

Division of workers

He says the aim of the co-ordinating committee is to avoid issues that divide the workers. "Once we have been able to identify our differences, we shall be able to achieve greater unity."

"During the union's discussion it emerged that there were different approaches towards the controversial issue of disinvestment.

"This delicate issue has raised serious problems which we will iron out in due course. There are unions which have different perceptions about the disinvestment issue."

Mr Ngcukana added that they will support each other on issues such as boycotts, campaigns, strikes and other forms of opposition.

"We have supported each other at Simba, Spar and other boycotts because we are fighting a common cause.

"These actions will grow rapidly in future and employers who become intransigent in their behaviour and refuse to negotiate in good faith, will face tough action from the unions."

He says the unity that the co-ordinating committee is envisaging will not deter the progress of these unions currently involved in unity talks. The committee supports their moves towards greater unity.

"We are also encouraging those unions which are presently out of the unity talks to join us because we have a common objective."

He issues a stern warning to arrogant managers, who at the drop of a hat, fire striking workers. Unions will take a serious view and may support workers who have been dismissed because of any industrial action.

Militant workers will continue to fight for their rights.

Tucsa uninvited

Unity, to a certain extent, has been achieved by the committee. It has been able to bring together unions from the wide political spectra. Unions affiliated to the UDF and Azapo have been brought under one body by the committee.

However, Mr Ngcukana appealed to those involved in the unity talks not to set time for the completion of the talks. The unity of the workers should always be maintained throughout.

Mr Ngcukana admitted that most of the unions affiliated to the Trade Union Council of South Africa (Tucsa) were not invited to the unity talks nor to join the committee.

But, he added, Tucsa always has a tendency to support the Government that unregistered unions be outlawed. "We can't see ourselves operating with such unions," Mr Ngcukana added.

He says it is their wish that the current in-fighting between Azapo and UDF can be resolved without bloodshed.

"The two groups should be able to realise that we are fighting imperialism, racism and capitalism and we need each others support despite our political differences," said Mr Ngcukana.

CSO: 3400/224

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO URGES BLACK LEADERS TO HAVE COURAGE TO NEGOTIATE

MB160748 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a recent review of the South African situation, Dr Chester Crocker remarked that: We are witnessing an effort by leaders of all races to keep the faith with their own audiences and to hang on to their own constituencies. He was referring to the stridently confrontationist attitudes, the widely conflicting claims, of much of what is expressed--at least in public--on political developments.

That that syndrome--playing to the gallery--exists in all communities in the country is obvious to any observer. What is of special concern at this juncture, however, is its pervasiveness among black political movements, where it presents an insurmountable obstacle to constructive negotiation in resolving differences.

It is a situation that works largely to the detriment of the black people themselves; yet, it is one that only their leaders--if they would have the courage to move beyond their immediate political fears--have the ability to change.

It is in this context that the significance of the announcement that the state president will pay an official visit to Kwazulu later this year must be judged. The visit was arranged at a meeting between Mr P.W. Botha and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi this week.

In a letter addressed to influential South Africans earlier this month, Chief Buthelezi spoke of the president's courage in emphasizing the need for change and creating a climate of flexibility for negotiation. These initiatives, coming from a man who has never minced words in his criticism of policies with which he disagrees, suggest a determined efforts to achieve a breakthrough in establishing a basis of negotiation on which to work for the settlement of disputes. And they evidence a degree of political courage in the Kwazulu leader himself, of which black leaders generally have so far manifested precious little.

It is an irony of politics in countries with widely diverse communities that it often takes more courage for a leader to enter into negotiation with others

than to adopt confrontationist attitudes. He is easily branded a sell-out. He is accused in some quarters of sacrificing the interests of his people, even when what motivates him is clearly a recognition that the only way to secure those interests is by promoting stability on the foundation of a negotiated political dispensation.

In abstract terms, black leaders generally favor, and call repeatedly for, negotiations. In acting on their beliefs, however, too many are obviously the prisoners of the present intense competition among black political groups for the support of the masses.

In a situation with vicious in-fighting to which that has given rise, the radical demagogue has a clear advantage over the moderate. Thus, even the most concerned black leaders are wary of negotiating, and most play safe by capitulating to the confrontationist dynamic of present day black politics.

But it is only they, those black leaders, who can break out of the stranglehold. It requires courage, but it is they who must take the initiative if the negotiations or support are to get properly under way.

CSO: 3400/270

SOUTH AFRICA

HISTORY, ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ARMOR SCHOOL UNIT

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Apr 85 pp 4-7

[Article by Corp J. R. Morgenrood: "School of Armor: A Tough as Nails Fighting Unit"]

[Text] The red dust rushes out from under the steel monster, and in the distance smoke curls forlornly over a target. Irritating drops of sweat form on a dusty face, and the finger on the red button of the joystick control is rigidly poised and ready...

These are the men of the School of Armor. The School of Armor in Tempe, Bloemfontein, is only 18 years old, but this show unit has in its short existence already earned a reputation as a tough as nails fighting unit and can rightfully be called the "mother unit" of the South African Armored Corps.

Although the air force armored cars of the British Royal Naval Air Service were involved in combat in Southern Africa as early as 1915, the first Union Defense Tank did not arrive in South Africa until 1919--one single Whippet tank.

This solitary Whippet tank had to wait until 1923 before a comrade was added. The Union Defense Force acquired a Vickers tank. In 1924, an Armored Platoon was created.

In February 1925, the platoon's modest number of vehicles was tripled when two Crosby armored cars and two medium tanks were acquired.

However, the new equipment did not aid in a rapid expansion of the platoon, because the economic situation in the 1930s was tight, and the vehicles could scarcely be kept in working order.

The arrival of the Second World War, however, brought with it an awakening across the entire South African armed forces front. Local production was begun on the Marmon Herrington armored car, and in May 1940 the South African Tank Corps was expanded to five armored car and two motorcycle companies.

Although the motorcycle companies were done away with in the course of the war, the armored companies were expanded to several hundred armored cars, which were used very successfully in North and East Africa and in Italy.

The knowledge gained during the war was used in the postwar period in training an Armored Corps (at Potchefstroom), which was among the best in the world and certainly the best in Africa.

Since the School of Armor was established in Bloemfontein in 1966, political pressure on South Africa has led to a situation in which the SADF [South African Defense Force] has to provide for its own armored vehicle needs.

This has resulted in the fact that the SADF has developed outstanding armored vehicles, such as the Elend, the Semel and Semel 2 tanks, the Olifant Proto 1 and 2 and the new Olifant GTV Mk 1 tank.

All these vehicles have already shown their stuff in the demanding bush war in the Operational Zone.

Prior to 1 April 1966--when the unit was called into being in Bloemfontein--members of the South African Armored Corps (primarily members of the Permanent Force) received their training at the then School of Artillery and Armor in Potchefstroom

The goal of the School of Armor as it stands today is primarily to handle training in armored vehicles for the South African Army. This includes the training of all members of the Permanent Force in the South African Armored Corps and the training of the [drafted] national servicemen leadership group in the South African Armored Corps.

Offering advancement courses for members of the Citizen Force is also handled through the School of Armor.

The School of Armor is also responsible for management and support training in the SADF. This includes courses to train members as instructors on B and D vehicles and as SADF testers, as well as offerings in transformation courses on certain specialized B vehicles.

B vehicles are vehicles such as Samils and Bedford trucks, which are not used exclusively in an operational context. D vehicles cannot at all be used operationally. They are primarily motor vehicles and microbuses.

Members trained as SADF testers are primarily involved with providing licenses for drivers of Defense Force vehicles.

Courses in the uses of night visibility equipment are also offered by the same squadron.

The unit plays an important role in the South African Armored Corps. First of all, the unit is responsible for composing, testing and presenting for approval policy, doctrine and drills.

Continuous and meticulous attention is necessary in order to meet the requirements of this role.

Secondly, the School of Armor plays an important developmental role. The research and development of armored equipment and related areas is also an important part of the work done by the unit.

The organization of the unit underwent a scientific inquiry in 1980-81. The organization, as proposed and endorsed, now contributes considerably to the smooth and functional execution of duties in the unit.

The new organizational system now looks like this: a headquarters with its related specialized personnel (chaplain, legal officer, medical officer and RSM [regiment sergeant major]). Under the command of the headquarters there are three divisions, which are organized by function. These are the Unit Services, Advanced Training and Regiment Training divisions. The last two divisions are directly involved with training.

Regiment Training is over the years responsible for training the junior leadership group of the South African Armored Corps. Even today, the junior leadership group of the South African Armored Corps undergoes the first part of its training with this division of the School of Armor.

Because of the large number of national servicemen who pass through the unit every year, the division plays a leading role in the unit's activities.

Regiment Training was created in the second half of 1966. At that point, only officer candidates were trained at the School of Armor. The regiment's non-commissioned officers underwent their training at the First Special Service Battalion.

Training of the leadership group extended over a period of 9 months. The last leadership group to complete a 9-month course reported for duty in 1969. Immediately after that, a system was initiated of taking two new trainees a year. This system continued until 1973. In 1969, trainees began to be accepted for training at the School of Armor who would stay there from basic training through the end of their courses. This system is still being practiced successfully today.

Since its establishment on 1 April 1966, the unit has expanded greatly. Together with the first commander, Col R. N. Gribbings, MC and his RSM, AO 1 [Warrant Officer Class 1] W. J. Nel, there were only 7 officers and 31 non-commissioned officers.

Not only has personnel grown, but courses have also increased in number. From the five courses offered in 1966, the number has risen to 81. In order to adjust to the growing numbers in personnel and students, it was also necessary to provide quarters for more people. A modern LWT complex was put into service in February 1980. The old LWT complex is so small in comparison to the new complex that today it can scarcely house the reproduction center.

Up until 1966, the School of Armor functioned merely as a training wing of the combined School of Artillery and Armor in Potchefstroom. During 1966, it

became a self-accountable unit. The school's first home in Bloemfontein was where the 17th Commissary and Transport Depot are today. After approximately one year there, the unit moved to the buildings around the old isolation hospital. This remains today the proud home of the School of Armor.

On this occasion, Field General C. A. Fraser, former head of the Army, said, "The School of Armor, like other training establishments, also plays an important role in the South African Army--it has in fact become an indispensable unit in our organization." Indeed a great honor for such a young unit!

The training offered by the School of Armor has also undergone a transformation over the years. The methods of the offerings are almost incomparable. Originally, the emphasis was on regiment discipline. In the meantime, however, the situation on our borders has changed considerably, and the unit has once again shown that advancement and development are part of its formula for success. Today the emphasis is primarily on operational preparedness.

Equipment courses, such as driving, maintenance and firing courses for tanks as well as armored car training and [courses in] their tactical deployment, constitute the unit's highest priority. A variety of courses are offered, and national servicemen who have completed their training with the unit can rightly say that they are soldiers in the true sense of the word.

In recent years, difficulties have arisen in completing the courses in the available amount of time. The biggest problem was combining the theoretical work with the practical aspects. However, the problem is being overcome to a large extent, since junior leaders in their second year of training are, under the qualified leadership of their squadron commanders, receiving in-service training through the First and Second Special Service Battalions and are gaining the opportunity to put it to use.

Training conditions are put as much as possible on an equal footing with those of an operational situation. Wherever possible in practice, exercises are carried out with live ammunition, and the men literally live with their vehicles. From early in the morning until late in the evening, the armored personnel trainees spend their days in the vehicles.

In operational situations, the armored vehicle operator always shoulders an enormous responsibility. He not only has to look after himself, but also his vehicle, which is worth many thousands of rands.

Junior leaders learn to handle responsibility during their training, because not only do they drive the vehicles by day, but they also watch over them by night, prepare food on the small stoves which constitute part of the armored vehicle equipment, and sleep at night close to their vehicles. In this way, the armored personnel trainee and his vehicle become an inseparable unit.

Since its creation on 1 April 1966, the unit has grown a great deal. In order to facilitate training and save on expenses, the decision was made to build a miniature firing range. This is a very modern complex which was completed in

1980. The miniature firing range was officially opened on 13 February 1981 by the chief of the Army, Lt Gen J. J. Geldenhuys.

The armored vehicles used in exercises are equipped with 22 mm cannon. The firing range is done to scale, simulating distances of 500 to 4,000 meters. Four troop commanders monitor activities on television screens in the control center. A total of 24 vehicles can use the firing range simultaneously.

In spite of its limited personnel, the School of Armor demonstrates regularly that it does not need to defer one bit to the other units in OFS [Orange Free State] Command. On 4 March 1978, the unit received the Freedom of Bloemfontein [Award]. The document was presented to the then commander of the unit, Col A. J. Snyman, by the then mayor, Professor J. S. van der Walt, during a parade at Hoffmansplein.

"The School of Armor is known as a prestigious unit, and with the challenges that the future holds, there is no doubt that the unit will play a key role in training leaders who can serve the country with distinction," Professor Van der Walt said on that occasion.

This show of confidence and esteem was a great honor to be bestowed on the unit, and it serves as a source of inspiration for the members of the School of Armor. On that occasion, the School of Armor consequently responded through the words of Col A. J. Snyman, commander of the School of Armor at that point: "I can assure you that it is much more pleasant to fight a war knowing that your people support you and have confidence in you. The School of Armor will continue to serve you and South Africa to the best of its abilities. We will always view our duty in a serious light and pursue it with the necessary zeal."

In the same year, the unit made history again. On 12 October, Gen Maj I. R. Gleeson took the salute at the first mounted flag-lowering parade in the history of the SADF.

This year, the School of Armor received the Trophy for Environmental Health from the South African Medical Service at an award ceremony parade. The unit shares the trophy with the Army Combat School. The trophy is awarded every year to the unit that has, among other things, done the best job at maintaining health conditions within the unit.

During the chief of the Army's annual firing competition, the School of Armor came in first place in the B division (table 3). This is the division in which artillery, armored and military engineering units take part.

At the mini-gala evening recently held by OFS Command, the members of the School of Armor once again upheld the unit's name. The unit won the Trophy for Good Administration and Discipline.

In sports as well, the unit has shown that its limited number of members has absolutely no effect on its accomplishments. Col A. J. van Niekerk, the School of Armor's retiring commander, was named OFS Command's Sports Administrator of the Year (rugby).

Two other members of the School of Armor were honored that evening for their hard work and perseverance in the area of sports. Lance Corporal F.W. Strydom was named OFS Command's Junior Sportsman of the Year (judo), and Staff Sgt D. B. L. Bestbier was named runner-up in the Veteran Sportsman of the Year competition. The sport in which he excels is badminton.

KO [Officer Candidate] A. L. Pawson was also named runner-up in the Junior Sportsman of the Year competition. He excels in rugby.

A total of 47 members of the School of Armor have over the past year competed in sports above the club level. Three members competed on the national level. Lt C. J. de Villiers is participating in the SADF rugby tour to South America, and KO A. D. Stok is the South African 0-20 fencing champion. KO A. W. Holman is earning his Springbok colors in sailing.

Achievements and advancement have over the years become part of the School of Armor. The single armored car from 1919 has grown into a powerful unit that instills its enemies with fear and its friends with respect.

On 4 December 1984, Col T. B. Beyleveldt assumes command from Col A. J. van Niekerk. A new phase in the life of the unit surely lies ahead, a phase that could have been empty and purposeless if his predecessors had not given their heart and soul to that in which they fearlessly believed--the School of Armor.

12271

CSO: 3401/170

SOUTH AFRICA

CAUSE OF RAND DAILY MAIL'S CLOSURE DISCUSSED

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 1 May 85 p 12

[Article by Dawie: "Violent Altercation concerning Who Is To Blame for the Death of THE MAIL"]

[Text] The funeral services for THE RAND DAILY MAIL yesterday went hand in hand with various reproofs that for weeks now have been passing back and forth in English-speaking circles. Who is responsible for the death--it sometimes sounds almost as if it were murder--of this once strong South African newspaper?

One of the controversial questions is precisely whether or not it died a natural death or was killed through shortsightedness.

The truth is certainly more or less that, because of various forms of rejection from all sides, it ended up in such a pitiful state that its owners mercifully decided to put it out of its misery.

At its Best

There was a time--in the days when it was at its best--that THE MAIL represented a significant point of view, however partisan and however much one disagreed with it.

The paper's problem was that it was unable to drop its historical role and adapt to the circumstances of change in South Africa.

When Dawie heard a number of weeks ago that the newspaper was about to disappear, a remark crossed his mind that a well-known South African writer had made at the time of Bobby Kennedy's assassination. He said: "I hated the man's guts, but I didn't want him murdered!"

THE MAIL is now gone, but many arguments over who or what caused its demise will continue to be bandied about for a long time yet. From current indications, nothing has really emerged concerning the deep-lying political, social and economic factors that played a role.

Curious

There is certainly a grain of truth in the accusations made by the editors, namely that the SAAN [South African Press Agency] administrators made mistakes and that the advent of advertisements on the state-run television only made matters worse. One curious reproach was that if the Anglo-American bosses had wished, they could have saved THE MAIL!

But such was not their wish. Why not? Was it only because they saw no way to alleviate the burden of the millions of rands of debt? Did ideological considerations not also play a role in the whole English-speaking establishment, where not a finger was lifted to come to the aid of THE MAIL?

Suspicion

It is that sort of question that is now being avoided.

THE MAIL experienced years of plenty when the spirit of empire was strong, and it earned a reputation par excellence as anti-Afrikaner and anti-National Party. And it never really lost this spirit and reputation, not even when politics and English inclinations began to undergo a dramatic change.

The result was that there were strong misgivings when THE MAIL began to focus its attention on the Houghton and Soweto type of reader.

Politically it is not impossible to bring a message to both these communities at the same time. The suspicion existed through the years, however, that THE MAIL wanted to muster liberal white enclaves, together with the help of whole-sale black support, in order to put down the Afrikaner and the Nationalist government.

It did not keep on top of what was happening in politics. English- and Afrikaans-speaking people had moved closer together and there was a growing appreciation for the reform-efforts of the Botha government. Confrontation politics was left to its own devices.

Is this not the background against which we must try to explain why THE MAIL got itself deeper and deeper into financial difficulty and why no one would reach out to give it a helping hand?

Split

Besides the problems encountered in publishing a comprehensive newspaper for such dissimilar communities as Houghton and Soweto, the advertisers raised their eyebrows for economic reasons as well.

In one issue of the publication, MARKET PLACE, attention was focussed on that very dilemma: "With its split market personality, THE RAND DAILY MAIL did not produce results, and it was passed over by advertisers."

It was pointed out that in a time of increasing media selection, editors must take into account the market that they choose and determine whether or not they can get the support of advertisers. Closely bound up with this is the requirement to deliver a product of good quality.

The publication goes on to say: "With increasing costs, quality has become a factor with which publishers and editors must reckon. Weak products do not sell, it makes no difference how badly editors would like to have it otherwise."

Lessons

Thus in the downfall of THE MAIL all newspapers can find many a lesson to be learned.

There are signs that at least some English-language newspapers are not shutting their eyes to the lot that has fallen to THE MAIL.

8117

CSO: 3401/158

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF PAMPHLETS DECLARED UNDESIRABLE BY DIRECTORATE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 May 85 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Three pamphlets produced by the United Democratic Front have been found to be undesirable, the Directorate of Publications announced in Cape Town yesterday.

The pamphlets are: 'We ask our brothers and sisters — stand by us'; 'Uitenhage — 1985 — stop killing our people'; and 'Guns for reform . . . or repression?'

The February/March 1985 issue of 'Frank Talk', Vol 1 No 6 and a pamphlet entitled 'Azaso — Langa massacre — 43 shot dead', both produced by the Azanian Students Organisation, were also found to be undesirable.

A publications committee on review ruled that 'Cry Rage' by James Matthews and Gladys Thomas, 'The Best of Everything' by Rona Jaffee and 'Guilty Land' by Patrick van Rensburg were no longer undesirable.

The Publications Appeal Board had provision-

ally decided that Mame Enterprises nude figure studies for artists — No 19' produced by Mame Enterprises (Pty) Ltd, Johannesburg, was not undesirable, provided it was displayed and only distributed by bookshops and book distributors in a sealed plastic wrapping. Representations in this connection can be made to the Appeal Board within the next 10 days.

The Board had also provisionally decided that 'Camera Weekly', Vol 5, No 45, for the week ending March 9, 1985 produced by Haymarket Publishing Ltd, Middlesex was not undesirable provided it was not displayed in public for purposes of distribution. Representations could be made to the Appeal Board within the next 10 days.

The Board had also provisionally decided that two other photographic publications were not undesirable provided they were not displayed with any of the inner pages open for purposes of dis-

tribution. They are '35mm Photography', Vol 3 No 2, February 1985 by Argus Specialist Publications Ltd, London and 'Amateur Photographer,' Vol 171, No 11, week ending March 16, 1985 by Specialist and Professional Press, Surrey. Representations can be made to the Appeal Board within the next 10 days.

During the past week 23 films were submitted for examination of which nine were unconditionally and 10 conditionally approved. Four films were rejected outright.

From today it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following undesirable publications (name of author or producer in brackets):

How to drive your man wild in bed (Graham Masterton); Out — the National Gay, No 16 (Out Publications Ltd, London); Capital Gay, No 180, Feb 22, 1985 (Stone-well Press (Pty) Ltd, London); Body-painting, No AC8200 (greeting card) (printed in the Netherlands); Tanga Girl, No 7036 (poster); La Baigneuse, No 7114 (poster) and Soul Beauty (poster) (all produced by Wizard and Genius, Switzerland); Black is Beautiful, No 30/7067 (poster) (Athena International, London); Happy Anniversary — as you know — one of the cornerstones of a good marriage . . . 100 A 4508 (greeting card) (Itra Humor Co, Philadelphia); Learn and Teach, No 2, 1985 and Learn and Teach, No 1, 1985 (Learn and Teach Publications, Johannesburg); B C Lives (card) (not stated); Speak, Vol 3, No 1, March 1985 (Speak Community, Excom); Umsebenzi, No 1, 1985 (SA Communist Party) — Sapa.

SOUTH AFRICA

CUSA AIMS TO HELP JOBLESS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 May 85 p 5

[Text]

The Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and several other unions have set up a project to develop structures to help the unemployed solve problems facing them.

A draft proposal recommends that the Government set up two benefit schemes — an unemployed insurance fund and a subsidiary fund — was accepted by the unions.

The unions have also committed themselves to:

- establishing a district workers' centre in an agreed geographical area.
- helping the unemployed to make representations on issues which affect them directly.
- providing counselling, advice, educational and training assistance.
- providing a forum for discussion and information dissemination.

In a statement the unions say each district workers' centre will be established in an independent venue accessible to workers. The centre will conduct its operations through a democratically elected committee of unemployed workers who will decide on the operations and functions of the centre.

The centre will co-ordinate its work through an appropriate regional or national co-ordinating office.

Unemployed workers can contact Cusa at any of its offices throughout the country for information about the planned centre.

Cusa and the unions released a memorandum in which it called for wide-ranging change to the UIF last year.

A key recommendation was that the Government set up two benefit schemes — an un-

employed insurance fund (similar to the present UIF but with better benefits) and a subsidiary fund.

Among other recommendations were: the Government give more money to the UIF (at least on a rand for rand basis to the total contribution of the workers and the bosses and — the Government must increase benefits to at least 60% of the workers' average wage in the last 13 weeks.

The importance of these recommendations are once again emphasised by recent UIF figures released by the Department of Manpower in Parliament in February.

An amount of R196 286 366 was paid out to 305 197 unemployed workers at the end of 1984. This means each worker received a total of R643,17 for 1984 — which works out to about R53,58 a month.

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN CRISIS

Bonn INFORMATIONSDIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA In German Mar-Apr '85 pp 22-24

[Article by Martina Metzger: "Resistance by Pupils and Students"]

[Text] Boycotts resulting in violent clashes with the police and the army have become an essential component of South African everyday school life and of the fight by pupils and students for a better education. On 9 January, the first day of the new academic year, the education system of the entire Cape Province was brought to a standstill by a school boycott. During the course of it, the police went into action with rubber truncheons, tear gas, and arrests. In the Vaal triangle and in the Orange Free State the day was calm¹. A young man died on 11 January, after the police had shot right into a student demonstration in order to disband it. In 1984 well over one million pupils and students took part in protest actions; in August alone, there were 800,000 [participants] during the elections for the 3-Chamber Parliaments and during the 2-day-long stay-aways on 5 and 6 Nov. 1984 there were 400,000 participants. During 1984 more than 1,000 pupils, students, and teachers were arrested. Of these more than 200 are still in custody; more than 1,200² people have been banned, and at least 130 were killed².

Reject Gutter Education!

The smouldering conflict ignited in 1982 with introduction of an age limit for students: youths who are over 20 years of age are not allowed to attend classes. This way black students and youths are taken out of the education system because they start school attendance at the age of 7, if at all, but they cannot continue with it until final examination (like the white students) but have to interrupt school attendance in order to help their parents and/or finance their education through work. In addition to this social component, this decision has a political component. The thrust of the political components aims against the pupil and student organizations; the lessons of 1976 in Soweto are recurring: then as today it was the old pupils and

students who have purposefully coordinated and organized protest actions. The state authorities wanted to eliminate this experience in how to develop and continue mass politics by introducing age limits--but they had not counted on such an onslaught of protests. The pupil and student organizations, mainly the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) and the Azanian Student Organization (AZASO) seized upon this decision and in 1983 organized the first school boycotts.

The conflict intensified in the second half of 1983, and by its end more than 10,000 pupils and students from all four provinces of the country were involved³. In addition to the demand for recall of the above-mentioned decision, there also came demands for a student interest representative--a Student's Representative Council (SRC)--that was to be elected freely and democratically and for a stop of physical maltreatment and sexual molesting of female pupils and students by the school and university personnel.

A further cause for conflict and impetus for increased protests was the announcement of the flunking rate of the admission test for the university at the end of 1983: 50 percent, at the same time that only 9,000 out of 75,000 could qualify for the university anyway⁴. The boycott started in Atteridgeville, Pretoria, but spread out very fast to other schools and universities. By April 1984 some 100 schools were involved in the action. Restrictions and force were the answers: on 13 February 1984 a 15-year-old female pupil was murdered by the police⁵. 15,000 mourners attended her funeral. Arrests followed. Finally, on 15 May as a result of the unrest, six schools in Atteridgeville were closed on 15 May, until the end of the school year.

In Cradock, Eastern Cape, arguments became inflamed over the suspension of school principal Matthew Goniwe, a former prisoner of Robben Island, who was at the same time president of the CRA (Cradock Residents' Association) which had taken actions against increases in rent. The schools were closed there too. When the boycott did not stop on 27 March 1984, the day of reopening, direct action was taken against the boycotters: four leaders were arrested, meetings of a "political nature" were banned. This way not even the halt to continuation of the boycott could be discussed. Tear gas and rubber truncheons were found in frequent use even in peaceful meetings. In the course of these clashes a 17-year-old pupil died. At the end of June the 3-month old ban on meetings of a "political nature" was extended another three months.

During the August 1984 elections for the 3-Chamber Parliament 800,000 pupils and students (including universities) took part in the boycott. In Soweto, 120,000 pupils continued the boycott when the schools reopened on 26 September. 5,000 pupils in seven schools in Cradock continued their 7-month old strike.

United Action of Students and Workers Movement

On 29 September 1984 the ECC (Education Charter Campaign--see Kasten) was inaugurated and in October the first meeting of CASAS was called with the intention of discussing civil rights and work problems and the crisis in the education system, in general. The unions from the rank of FOSATU (Federation

of South African Trade Unions) answered the call as well as the students. On 23 October, the township of Sebokeng was cordoned off and combed by police and more than 7,000 army personnel. (See also Information Service N. 7/84.) The second meeting took place on 27 October; during this meeting, a two-day strike for the 5 and 6 November in Sebokeng was decided on as a counter-measure and a measure of protest against the brutal procedure of the white minority regime. A regional strike committee limited to the Transvaal was set up in which 37 organizations cooperated, among them the Release Mandela Committee, the Federation of South African Women, the Vaal Civic Association, COSAS, FOSATU, the Council of Unions of South Africa, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union, the United Mining and Metal Workers' Union, and the General Workers' Union. The list of demands covered the following points:

- Withdrawal of the army and police from the townships
- The District Councillors are to resign
- The increases in rent and fares are to be revoked
- Prisoners awaiting trial and political prisoners are to be released
- Fired workers are to be reinstated
- General income tax and other unfair taxes are to be completely abolished
- Democratically elected student interests groups are to be permitted in schools and universities

Preparations for the strike ran in high gear from 27 October--but not without interference: Inkatha Chief Buthelezi called for a return to work on 5 and 6 November. In order to make the population unsure, Minister for Law and Order LeGrange had the word spread that the disturbances had abated and that all signs indicated that the days scheduled for the strike would be normal working days.

In order to destroy the unity of the preparation committee and to split it up into single groups, concessions were made to pupils and students: strict regulations were to govern the use of "corporal punishment", student advisors were to be elected, and the age limit for students was to be abolished. But the hope that pupils and students would now discontinue their collaboration in committee did not materialize--on the contrary!

The strike was an overwhelming success for the coordinated action of worker and student movement; 621 schools in the Townships with nearly 400,000 students, and more than half a million workers took part in it. Thami Mali, a member of FOSATU and chairman of the committee, gave his opinion of the strike as follows: "It was the first time in South African history that unions and militant organizations acted in such dramatic unison... It has been shown that we have the power in our hands. It has been shown that we can bring the machinery of this country to a standstill."⁶

Higher Level of the Disputes

1. Centers for the resistance against the discriminatory educational system were the Townships: 60 in all, 25 in Transvaal, 13 in the eastern Cape Province, 10 in the western Cape Province, 9 in Natal, 3 in the Orange Free State--and, before all others, Atteridgeville. Pupil and student unrests were

especially pronounced there, where other social conflicts were being fought as well.

2. Occasions for local and regional school and university boycotts are constantly available. The fact is that a more political climate has developed in South African schools and universities which forms the basis for such boycotts and strikes.

3. The climate is founded, among other places, on the organized action of pupil and student bodies and their organizations COSAS and AZASO.

4. Organized action is directed pointedly against real abuse in schools and universities and, in principle, in the educational system.

5. COSAS and AZASO understand the pupil and student movement not as an isolated social force, but as part of the great resistance front against the Apartheid system.

6. Therefore, they look for contacts with other social forces, especially with the most powerful among them: the workers' movement.

7. The level of clashes and of battle is, compared to Soweto in 76, incomparably higher. The pupil and student movement is no longer a reactive power, but rather an action-taking offensive force.

8. The forms of protest are more radical and are more dangerous for the white minority regime because

--More pupils and students are included and

--they emphasize (in cooperation with other revolutionary forces) that which unites them (fight against oppression and exploitation) and not what separates them (worker vs. student).

[Boxed item] COSAS--CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS

COSAS was founded in May 1970 and since then has become today's largest student organization with approximately 5,000 members. COSAS' actual target group are the university students whom COSAS sees as carrying the responsibility for social changes in the sense of improving living conditions for the majority of the population. COSAS sees its job as organizing and mobilizing the students and, according to the motto: "education through action", to make the students conscious of the fact that what once had been student problems have become social ones. On the other hand they see their job as providing such administrative and organizational capabilities as the organization of protests and continuing education organizations, to demonstrate ways to take the action--among them boycotts and strikes.

The Education Charter Campaign--(EEC) is part of this double strategy. It was inaugurated in September 1984 in Transvaal, Natal, and the eastern Cape Province. The major organizations are still working on campaign preparations in the Orange Free State and in western Cape Province. The campaign is also being borne, in addition to COSAS, by AZASO (Azanian Student Organization), by

NUSAS (National Union for the Education of South African Students), and by the NEUSA Union (National Union for the Education of South Africa). It comprises a campaign for student discussion with all other social democratic groups on education and its role in an Apartheid state as well as about the way education and science should look. Local, regional, and, finally, a central national committee are supposed to be set up which will organize, evaluate, and compile these series of discussions and seminars, and develop further perspectives.

The ECC was inaugurated on 29 September 1984 with a conference at the University of Natal, at which time the ECC's declaration was introduced to the public, and on 20 September 1984 with a demonstration. The declaration combines in a common platform recognition of the student movement's role in education and science in an Apartheid state and its demands.

"Declaration of the Campaign for an Education Charter"

Recognizing:

- that the separate and inferior educational system provided for the majority of the people in South Africa promotes an increasingly inferior and undemocratic body of thought;
- that the continuous crisis in the education system, in which the students steadily rejected unequal education, was brought about in order to produce a pool of cheap labor, and that the so-called reforms (including the DeLange proposals and the White Paper) are methods to insure the further existence of Apartheid education;
- that under the new constitution Apartheid education will be still practiced in our classrooms and the cultural life of our people will be damaged;

Believing:

- that education is based on the needs of the population and must serve its interests;
- that education must be available to everybody unrestrictedly without consideration of color, creed, political convictions, sex or age;
- that reforms will not offer any final solutions for our education policy problems;
- that the causes for our fights, which are borne by students, have their bases in genuine abuses;
- that education is a subject that not only concerns us students but [impacts on] all strata of society;
- that there will never be a real change in the educational system until there is a real change in the society.

That is Why We Vow:

- to unite workers, women, youths, students, athletes, and others, and to fight side by side with them;
- to link the struggles for education with the more comprehensive fight for a united, free, democratic, and non-racial South Africa;
- We commit ourselves to take an active part in the campaign for an education charter which will include short-, medium-, and long-term demands for a non-racial, free, and compulsory education for everybody in a united and democratic South Africa based on the will of the people.

[Boxed item] The School Situation

The state's financial expenditures are insignificant--only 12.4 percent of the state's budget for education is spent for education of blacks. During 1982/83 192.34 rands were spent for a black student (not including Homelands) but 1,385 rands were spent for a white student. There is a lack of rooms, books, and free teaching materials as well as research equipment.

Classes are overcrowded: the ratio of teacher to student for blacks is about 1-43 (not including Homelands), and the ratio for whites is 1-18.2. The teachers' educational level of training is more than unsatisfactory; in 1981 out of 8,319 teachers 64 percent had only junior high school diplomas. Added to this is the disastrous financial situation of pupils and students, who don't have their own desk at home, let alone a room; the living conditions are such that 15-20 people on an average have to live in a 2-room apartment. And the Consequences?

--A study of the Cape Town University has found that illiteracy among blacks (including Indians and "Coloreds") in the country amounts to 9 millions.

--33 percent of the blacks over the age of 15 cannot read or write compared to 0.72 percent of Whites.

--Among the so-called half-castes the rate of illiteracy amounts to 15.15 percent, and among the population of Indian descent it amounts to 7.79 percent.

--Fewer than 2 percent of the whites have not completed elementary school, compared to 94.3 percent of the blacks (almost 5 millions).

FOOTNOTES

1. SUNDAY STAR, 13 January 1985
2. SOWETAN, 16 November 1984
3. FOCUS N. 55, Nov-Dec 1984
4. FOCUS N. 53, July-August 1984
5. Ibid.
6. SECHABA, Feb 1985

12521

CSO: 3420/60

SOUTH AFRICA

EDUCATION NOT AFFECTED BY NEW PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT PLAN

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 8 May 85 p 3

[Article: "In the Provinces: Education Remains Independent"]

[Text] The existing independence of the four provincial departments of education, which includes determining curriculum, will remain in effect in the new system of second-level government.

This emerges from an interview by DIE BURGER conducted yesterday with Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development, on the far-reaching new system of provincial government which he announced the day before yesterday.

Other important matters about which Mr Heunis provided more details are:

The possibility that the existing provinces will be subdivided could result in the creation of a Northwestern region, a Southern Cape region and an Eastern Cape region in the Cape Province, each with its own administrator and executive committee;

The administrative and executive power of the provinces will be expanded;

The NRP [New Republic Party] cannot contend that with the planned system the Natal government is "stealing" from it [the NRP], because large numbers of voters cast their votes in favor of the constitution in the 1983 referendum, which included provisions to the effect that the duties of the provinces concerning their own affairs would eventually be transferred to the ministerial councils.

Asked whether the new system will mean one educational curriculum for all four provinces, Mr Heunis said that a national educational policy has been in existence for many years that applies to provincial departments of education as well. Since 1984, there has been a department of education for white education under the administration of the white ministerial council.

Up to now, provinces can stipulate only policy for implementation. However, the government envisions that the existing decentralized independence concerning one's own affairs, subject to approval by the ministerial council concerned, will remain in effect.

On the centralization question, Mr Heunis said that the legislative function of the provinces has over the years deteriorated to such an extent that the proposed system is to a large extent a de jure consolidation of a de facto situation. This is not greater centralization, because the administrative and executive power of the provinces will be expanded, with more functions, powers, money and personnel.

Mr Heunis said that provinces such as Cape Province and Transvaal are very large in a geographic sense. They can possibly be administrated more easily and efficiently as smaller geographic entities.

12271

CSO: 3401/174

SOUTH AFRICA

STOP USING EDUCATION FOR POLITICAL ENDS, MINISTER URGES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 May 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Own Affairs Minister of Education and Culture in the Assembly, Mr Stoffel Botha, appealed to everyone not to abuse educational structures as instruments of political power.

Speaking in committee on his Budget Vote, Mr Botha said conflict in education, especially at local level, was counterproductive for everyone and not the least conducive to educational partnerships.

He asked members to conduct debate on the vote at a level that could serve as an example to all those concerned with White education at other levels.

Mr Botha said he was convinced that, with the planned rationalisation, his department would be able to develop a simple and streamlined infrastructure of mechanisms for advice, liaison and participation.

"The co-operation of the parties concerned with the department will enable White education to function as one effective and coherent unit.

Mr Botha said he envisaged provision for organised parent communities for statutory recognition and say in matters above those at the local level as applied now to the organised teaching profession.

"Measures to achieve this will be initiated shortly," Mr Botha said.

The finer details of the devolution of power and responsibility were being worked out. The existing provincial education departments, which functioned well, would be retained. They would continue their usual functions.

A possible model, which warranted further investigation, was an education council for each department of education in which the provincial and national education departments were represented. In this way the individual character of education in each province could be maintained

and advanced, Mr Botha said.

It was important to maintain and "pursue" the accepted standard of "excellence in education".

"In the new educational dispensation for Whites, as in the case of other population groups, the financial realities in the Republic will always be taken into account."

The Government accepted the principle of education parity but indicated that this would not be enforced at the cost of a drop in standards, he said.

"This is what I want to reiterate. But I also want to add: In its maintenance of standards, the State is entitled to the support of its partners."

The most cost-effective education would have to be pursued and sole reliance on larger budgets avoided. Close attention should be paid to optimum use of facilities, staff and time.

Mr Botha said his department realised that it could not fulfil its task alone.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TAIWANESE INDUSTRY AT BOTSHABELO--Widespread development by foreign industrialists is coming to Botshabelo, near Thaba Nchu. Seven plants--including three clothing factories--may be developed by the Taiwanese and work thus provided for hundreds of jobless people. Dr Fred Baard, senior industrial development executive of the South African Development Trust Corporation (STK), says that the clothing factories are definitely under way. About the other four nothing is certain yet. "It is the highly favorable rate of exchange that attracts foreign industrialists," says Dr Baard, who is off to Europe on Monday to try to drum up more new investments. The three clothing factories will each occupy 1 500 square meters of space. Work will be provided for 1 600 of the 28,000 jobless people in Botshabelo. The STK is investing 1.8 million rands in the factories. The rest--about 1.5 million--comes from the Taiwanese developers. Clothing will be manufactured for the export market. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VOLKSBLAD in Afrikaans 23 Apr 85 p 1] 8117

GOVERNMENT WARNED--The South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday warned the Government to proceed with "the utmost caution" in establishing the new Regional Services Councils. In a statement released to Sapa, the SAIRR said the fact that Africans were to be included on the councils was a step away from tri-racial rule towards genuinely multi-racial government. The authorities had to be commended for taking this step and South Africa could not afford to see the experiment fail. "There is, however, a danger that it will backfire, because black local authorities--which will be a vital component of the new councils--are collapsing in several parts of the country," the director of the institute, Mr John Kane-Berman, said. "To super-impose the new councils on a black local authority system that has failed to win general acceptance is asking for trouble.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 May 85 p 3]

BLACKS URGED TO SUPPORT BOTHA--The president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr (Steve Kgame), has called on black South Africans to support the state president in his efforts to bring about change in the country. Speaking at Wesselton, at Ermelo, Mr (Kgame) also appealed to black town councillors not to resign. He said they had been elected by their own people even though they were being accused of cooperating with the government. He warned black leaders against using children for their political aims. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 May 85 MB]

SATELLITE COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Johannesburg--South Africa played an important role yesterday in putting the French telecommunications satellite Telecom 1B into orbit around the earth. This satellite and another one, GStar 1, which belongs to an American company, were sent by rocket into temporary elliptical orbit above the equator from French Guiana in South America. The satellite tracking station at Hartbeeshoek watched and governed the Telecom 1B in the most critical stage after the launch, as it was disengaging from the rocket. The station's most important task was to transmit information received from the satellite to the French space agency in Toulouse, France and to send instructions from this agency to the satellite. (SAPA [South African Press Association]-REUTER) [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 May 85 p 3] 12271

TEACHER DISSATISFACTION OVER SALARIES--The government's economy measures for civil servants will be subjected to close scrutiny today and tomorrow at the annual meeting of the Federal Council of Teachers' Associations in Cape Town. According to expectations, the dissatisfaction of the nation's nearly 74,000 white educators concerning the economy measures will be expressed at this summit conference. It will also likely become clearer whether or not the Federal Council is contemplating any further actions on these measures. Among other things included on the agenda are the reduction by one-third of the service bonus for civil servants and even teachers, and the freezing of one-half of all posts now vacant. The Federal Council, both before and after National President P.W. Botha announced the economy measures on 5 March, held meetings on this issue with various ministers and later with the national president himself. After the meetings with Mr Botha, in which representatives of other employees' organizations within the civil service were also present, the Federal Council reaffirmed its earlier position that the measures were unacceptable, but that "for the time being," negotiations were proceeding. Mr John Stonier, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Council, said at the meeting yesterday that he would make a complete report to the Council on the progress that has been made. There is wide-spread frustration among teachers concerning the measures, and the government has been "warned" about this, said Mr Stonier. Any strategy determined by the Federal Council will, however, be well-thought out and will take all factors into consideration. Mr Stonier said that he foresees no radical or dramatic moves. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 May 85 p 2] 8117

ARMY, POLICE COORDINATE EXERCISES--A large contingent made up of South African Police, Railway Police and Army troops held a joint exercise yesterday in Wingfield in order to determine how effectively the three forces could act together in critical situations. Brigadier G.J. Odendaal, departmental commissioner of the Police in the Western Cape Province, said at the conclusion of the exercise that he was satisfied with it. He noted that the exercise was aimed at evaluating the quality of cooperation between the three forces. "Recently a joint exercise was held by the various forces. Its purpose was to determine whether it is practically possible to cordon off the [Cape] Peninsula entirely if this should become necessary; not only from a security point of view, but also in the case of a natural disaster, for example," said Brigadier Odendaal. "The current situation demands that the Army take the supportive role. Mutual cooperation with the Railway Police is routine, of course," he added. [Text] [Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 May 85 p 2] 8117

SWAZILAND

JOURNALIST EXAMINES GROWING CULT CENTERED ON LATE KING SOBHUZA

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Apr 85 p 10

[Article by Donald Knowler]

[Text]

The face of the benevolent King Sobhuza II smiles down on his subjects from the walls of office blocks, doctors' surgeries and trading stores across Swaziland.

No matter that the 83-year-old monarch died in 1982. The image of the king probably commands more respect and reverence than at any time in his 60-year reign.

Swaziland today is a nervous country, a nation unsure of itself and the future and perhaps the growing cult centred on the late king reflects this. In uncertain times, nations and people often harp back to the past for reassurance.

From 1921 King Sobhuza had ruled this tiny kingdom with a blend of tribal statecraft and modern politics. The nation passed through difficult times: independence from Britain, the fall of Portuguese colonialism on its eastern border, racial conflict in South Africa and internal dissent at home which saw political parties abolished and the nation ruled through tribal councils.

But the biggest crisis in Swaziland's history has come since the death of King Sobhuza.

Swazis are conservative people and there was an oral tradition, handed down over centuries, for the making of a new king. First the country had to fall under the control of a regent, the king's senior wife known as the Ndlovukhazi, or "great she elephant".

Then a future king would be chosen from the king's many sons of many marriages. Although the workings of Swazi ritual is a closely guarded secret, Swazis say the new king has to be an only son to prevent rivalries between brothers.

At first strict adherence to ritual was followed. The king's senior widow, of possibly 60 wives, was chosen as regent and she selected the 15-year-old Prince Makhosetive as the future king.

The orderly transfer of power was shattered soon after when Queen Dzeliwe was deposed in favour of the prince's mother, Queen Regent Ntombi.

The decision was made by the 13-member Likoqo, the ruling supreme council of state, and at the same time it became clear that two powerful and conservative members of the body, Prince Mfansibili and George Msibi, had emerged as the powers behind the throne. No public reasons have been given for Queen Dzeliwe's demotion but at the same time the influence of the traditionalists saw the Prime Minister, Prince Mbandla, ousted.

Prince Mbandla was regarded as a "liberal" — in a general Swazi conservative context — and his replacement, Prince Bhekimpi, is viewed as traditionalist, not tolerating opposition to power which is vested with the Sobhuza clan, favouring an economic policy based on capitalism and

free enterprise and maintaining strong ties with South Africa.

"We are a traditional people, wanting to maintain the old ways," said a Swazi agricultural student, "but there is tradition and tradition. It's time for a modernist approach to our system of rule — it must change with the times if it is to survive."

Another Swazi, a businessman, criticised a "minority" within the Liqoqo of exercising too much power. He conceded that the king had ultimate power, but he said King Sobhuza always took into account the will of the people in consulting the Tinkundhla, or tribal chiefs throughout the country.

"There is a feeling here that our country has been hijacked, that just two people in the Liqoqo are making the decisions arbitrarily."

Many Swazis are critical of the country's ties with South Africa, although it is difficult to find anyone who believes that these should be broken entirely.

"There's a feeling we should align ourselves more with black Africa," said the agriculture student. "It is said in some places in Africa that we are little more than a South African homeland, and that hurts us."

Because of the air of uncertainty in the country there is a belief in Mbabane that the Liqoqo will not wait for Prince Makhosetive, who is studying at a top British private school, to come of age before crowning him king. The coronation is due for 1988, but it seems likely that this will be brought forward to next year.

Meanwhile, the black-and-white photographs of a King Sobhuza in tribal costume are still going up in buildings in Swaziland. The king was known as the "Lion of Swaziland" and some indication of the hold he has on the Swazi people can be gauged from reaction to statements made by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha when he visited Swaziland recently to open a trade mission.

According to Swazi journalists, Mr Botha's remark that he regarded King Sobhuza as a "good friend" caused anger among Swazis.

Said a Swazi businessman: "If Botha wanted to pay genuine respect to our leader she should have said, 'King Sobhuza was like a father to me'. The king could never have been a mere friend to a non-Swazi. And he was only a friend to a select few of his contemporaries."

The king is dead. Long live the king.

CSO: 3400/194

TANZANIA

IRANIAN OFFICIALS COMMENT ON TOURISM, AID

LD191949 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Islamic Republic of Iran says it intends to send a group of tourists to Tanzania in the next 2 months. The Iranian deputy minister for Islamic guidance in charge of pilgrimage and tourism, Mr (Behruz Mahkuki), told newsmen in Dar es Salaam that he has come to Tanzania to see the possibility of bringing tourists. Mr (Mahkuhi), who arrived in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday for a 5-day visit to Tanzania, said if all formalities, including granting of visas and landing permits are completed, the first batch of tourists would arrive in the country after the holy month of Ramadan, expected to start later this week. He said his tour of Tanzania would enable him to publicize African tourist potentials and strengthen cultural and tourism ties between the Islamic Republic and Tanzania.

He said he has come to study schedules of Air Tanzania Corporation and see the possibility of his country's tourists using ATC services from Dubai to Dar es Salaam.

Mr (Mahkuhi) today left for Zanzibar to see tourists attractions there before flying back home in the afternoon. He has also visited Kenya on a similar mission.

Meanwhile, Iran has donated more than 2,000 t. of food to Tanzania. Iran's ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Seyyed Mohammad 'Ali, said the food, including wheat, rice, cooking oil, dates, processed food and sugar arrived yesterday by a special ship from the Islamic Republic. He said some 1,200 t. of the food was for Tanzania mainland while another 1,200 t. would go to Zanzibar. He said there was a 40-seater bus and an ambulance for the Mwananyamara hospital. The bus, to be used by the ministry of health, was donated by Iran's Red Crescent society.

Mr 'Ali said another consignment of medical equipment and laundry machines for the country's hospitals was expected in the country soon. He said the food and medical equipment were donated by the people of Iran to drought hit country, including Tanzania.

CSO: 3400/262

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH MALAWI--Lilongwe--A Malawi Government spokesman announced today that Malawi and Tanzania had established diplomatic relations with effect from yesterday. The spokesman said that the two countries will exchange ambassadors in the near future. The move is expected to strengthen economic relations between Malawi and Tanzania, both of which are members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC. Earlier this year, the two countries completed the construction of a bridge on their common border to enable Malawi to fully utilize the port of Dar es Salaam in its export and import trade. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 16 May 85 EA]

TRADE DEFICIT WORSENS--The value of Tanzania's imports rose in 1984 over the previous year, but that of exports fell sharply, minister for planning and economic affairs Kighoma Malima said in Arusha recently. Imports were up from 15.8 billion shillings to 17.6 billion, while exports fell from 7.4 billion to 4.2 billion. In a review of the economic situation for 1984/85, the minister said that while production of cash crops like cotton, coffee and tobacco had increased substantially, their prices on the world markets had fallen. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 27 Apr 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/254

UGANDA

BRIEFS

MUSLIM LEAGUE KAMPALA OFFICE--Uganda and World Muslim League [WML] have signed an agreement to facilitate the establishment of a league office in Kampala, Uganda. The agreement was signed in Jinja yesterday by Prime Minister Otema Alimadi and the secretary general of the WML, Dr Abdullah Umar Nasir, who has been on a 3-day visit to Uganda. In his speech at the ceremony, Prime Minister Otema Alimadi expressed optimism that the establishment of the office in Uganda will effectively enable the WML to assist Muslims in Uganda and the country as a whole. The prime minister expressed governments willingness to help the WML realize its objectives in Uganda. He also reassured Dr Nasir that there is no religious discrimination of any kind in Uganda. Dr Nasir said that the signing of the agreement was a manifestation of the desire of the Uganda Government to cooperate with the WML and thanked President Obote and the government for such a positive response. [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 May 85 LD]

CSO: 3400/220

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

FIRST QUARTER GOLD EXPORTS--Kinshasa, 12 April (AFP)--Official gold exports of Zaire for the first quarter of this year dropped by two-thirds compared with the corresponding period in 1984, a year which saw an overall 50 percent drop. Government sources blamed the decline on the fall in the world market, linked to the rise of the United States dollar, but above all on a resurgence of smuggling, which the authorities are preparing to combat. Gold exports for the first 3 months of 1985 were 269,347 kilograms (worth more than \$2.2 million), as against 766,681 kilograms, worth more than \$8 million, for the same period during the previous year. In 1983, following the liberalization of gold prices and the setting up of buying offices in the country, official production increased threefold. But in the wake of a fall in the official price, fraud had resumed, an expert said, and only three of the six buying centers in Zaire registered any exports in the first quarter of the year. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 12 Apr 85 AB]

POPE TO VISIT--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, in a communique handed over to AZAP on Thursday, confirms that upon the invitation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, and of the Episcopal Conference of Zaire, Pope John-Paul II will visit the Republic of Zaire 14-16 August 1985. [Excerpt] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1255 GMT 10 May 85 AB]

JAPANESE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT--Kinshasa, 13 May (AZAP)--Tsuneo Oyake, Japanese ambassador to Zaire, on Saturday presented to the National Institute for Professional Training, in the name of his government, a large consignment of electric and electronic equipment including motors, color television and radios valued at 38,105,563 yen (about 7 million zaires). The presentation ceremony, which took place at the institute, was presided over by Mbaya Ngang, state commissioner for labor and social security. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0745 GMT 13 May 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/220

ZAMBIA

MUFULIRA GOVERNOR APPEALS TO ZAIREAN CONSUL FOR BORDER ASSISTANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

MUFULIRA governor Mr Boyd Kaseunga has appealed to Zairean consul-general, Mr Kesangana Dedetemo to help solve problems encountered by Zambians passing through the Pedicle road.

There were several complaints from Zambians using the Pedicle to Luapula Province over increased cases of harassment by Zaireans.

Some Zambians alleged they had their money and belongings snatched from them by people who posed as Zairean officials. There was need to control the situation to avoid friction.

The governor said this when Mr Kesangana called on him to discuss matters affecting Zaire nationals resident in Mufulira.

Mr Kaseunga appealed to them to stop entering Zambia illegally but to use border posts and obey the laws of the land to avoid unnecessary troubles.

Political education among those living along the border should be intensified to minimise hardships.

He informed the envoy that Zaireans were not discriminated against.

His office was ready to help resolve the problems affecting nationals of the two states.

Mr Kesangana assured Mr Kaseunga that his complaints would be looked into because it was important to maintain good neighbourliness. — Zana.

CSO: 3400/185

ZAMBIA

KAUNDA URGES ARAB NATIONS TO UNITE TO FIGHT ZIONISM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has blamed Arab countries for their lack of unity in the fight against Israel.

Speaking when the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen's new ambassador to Zambia, Mr Saeed Hadi Awad presented his credentials at State House yesterday, Dr Kaunda said lack of unity among them was a major setback in the battle against Zionism.

Arab nations had vast resources which, if effectively mobilised could enable them defeat Israel and its Zionist allies. But because they are dis-united, these resources, among them oil, were being sent to Europe and America. Then they were sent back to Israel to help it continue oppressing Arabs.

The international community supported the Arabs because their struggle was a just one "but your divisions are a terrible setback."

The President said at one time Syria fought Palestinians, and that baffled

the international community.

Dr Kaunda warned that unless Arab countries buried their differences and focused attention on their common struggle, Israel would continue with its stubborn policies and there would be no peace in the Middle East.

He said before the 1967 Israel-Arab war Zambia had diplomatic links with Israel. But Zambia condemned Israel for that war and quickly severed diplomatic relations with her. Some Israelis who were in the country to help form cooperatives were then forced to leave Zambia.

The cooperatives collapsed but Zambia did not regret that because she valued the emancipation of Arabs from subjugation.

Dr Kaunda said he did not understand why Jews who suffered humiliation and torture under Hitler in Germany could now do the same to Arabs.

He called on Israel to listen to the voice of reason and negotiate with Arabs to

resolve their conflicts.

The Arabs should also close ranks and join hands with one another and intensify their struggle if their peace efforts fail.

Dr Kaunda said Africa was a victim of international exploitative capital, imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and other political vices.

Unlike Arabs, Africans were united but they lacked resources to back up their struggle.

"You comrades have billions of money. Forget your differences and come together. It pains us to see you divided. You are not doing enough to liberate yourselves," Dr Kaunda said.

Mr Awad told the President that his country respected Zambia and Dr Kaunda for his contribution in the war against Zionism, fascism, imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and other political evils.

The Yemeni Republic treasured Zambia's support, particularly at a time when international laws and agreements were being violated.

ZAMBIA

ZCTU SUES GOVERNMENT OVER SUBSCRIPTION ISSUE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A LEGAL battle raged in a Kitwe High Court yesterday during the hearing of a case in which the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) is seeking redress against a Government decision to revoke workers' subscriptions to trade unions whose members go on strike.

The directive to halt subscriptions to unions whose members go on official or unofficial strike was contained in a special Government Gazette published on February 26 and signed by permanent secretary for Labour and Social Ser-

vices Mr Vincent Ma-launi.

The order was in compliance with the revocation of the trade unions (deduction of subscriptions) regulations of 1985 signed by Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Frederick Hapunda on January 20.

The ZCTU is demanding that the Government repeals Statutory instrument Number Six which revokes the deduction by employers of subscriptions to unions whose members go on strike.

In his submission acting parliamentary draftsman Mr Abdulaziz Kinariwala, for the State told Kitwe High Court judge Mr Justice Anthony Lawrence that under the relevant section of the Industrial Relations Act, the minister of Labour and Social Services had powers to vary or add to the terms of an order already made by him.

"Therefore the statutory instrument amounts to a variation or addition to the terms of an order issued," he said.

In the alternative the minister had power to make regulations to give effect to

the provisions of the section and could prescribe anything which was required.

Mr Kinariwala said the regulations had been issued by the minister in exercise of his powers.

"Statutory Instrument Number Six is not ultra vires. I urge the court to dismiss the application with costs."

"The deduction of subscription order is for the benefit of trade unions. If any trade union goes on illegal strike it is only reasonable that the benefit should be withdrawn," he said.

But counsel for ZCTU Mr Steven Malama said an illegal strike was not a condition upon which a minister of Labour and Social Services could revoke deductions.

"The minister can only revoke the order when he is satisfied that the enterprise to which the order relates does not have sufficient workers representing a union," he added.

The hearing which was attended by several labour leaders including ZCTU general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba was adjourned for ruling.

CSO: 3400/182

ZAMBIA

DIALOGUE BETWEEN PARTY, DEFENCE FORCES APPLAUDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE decision by the Ministry of Defence to hold seminars where political leaders and members of the defence forces exchange ideas on various national issues must be supported by both parties because it is a step in the right direction.

This is because a defence force which is divorced from its political leaders, and through them, the nation, cannot truly defend the country which it is supposed to serve as it will be ignorant of the true situation obtaining in the nation.

In fact, such a defence force would be open to infiltration by the enemies of the country and sow seeds of discord among its members by giving them false information about the causes of their "problems."

Fortunately for Zambia, both the Party and military personnel have long recognised the importance of dialogue between the two parties, and this explains the success the nation is scoring in checking, for example, such evils as smuggling along some parts of our borders with the help of defence forces personnel.

Had our soldiers not understood the reasons for the campaign and the dangers that such rackets posed to the nation, we would have witnessed nastier incidents at these border areas instead of the success stories we are now chalking up.

Members of our defence forces would be in a better position to help the country restructure its

economy through various activities like food production when they understood the reasons why Zambia is unable to provide all the necessary services it previously used to.

We have no doubt, therefore, that the ministry will ensure that during these seminars, experts on various aspects of national issues will explain to the soldiers frankly the true state of affairs.

These seminars would, however, not bear fruit if they consisted only of one-way lectures from politicians and their experts without any contributions from defence personnel.

The contributions must be studied

seriously and see how they could be implemented. The soldiers should also be told why some of their suggestions cannot be effected. In this way, the participants will not feel ignored.

It is only in this way that we shall shame critics of such a dialogue because the results will speak for themselves.

We believe that to achieve such results, the "indabas" should not only be confined to the top brass in the defence forces, but should be extended to the ordinary fighters in the barracks.

The officers and the ministry can organise these seminars with the help of local political leaders in provinces.

CSO: 3400/184

ZAMBIA

DEFENCE FORCES THANK KAUNDA FOR INCLUDING THEM IN SEMINARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia national defence forces have welcomed the Party and its Government's move to involve them in the running of the country through political appointments.

In a vote of thanks to President Kaunda's opening speech to the participatory democracy seminar for senior military officers in Lusaka, senior air staff officer Colonel Ronnie Shikapwasha said the move signified the confidence the Government had in its defence forces.

He was referring to the recent appointment of military officers as governors for Kaputa, Zambezi, Senanga and Nchelenge by President Kaunda.

Col Shikapwasha also told Dr Kaunda that the

defence forces supported the Government policy on the Southern African problems.

Genuine peace in the region would only be achieved when South Africa abandoned its racial policies and granted Namibia freedom.

The colonel assured Dr Kaunda that the forces would rally behind him in the promotion of peace and security in Zambia and the Southern African region as a whole.

And seconding the vote of thanks, army director of signals Colonel Phesto Sakala called for a review of the monthly allocations to the army to enable it to buy its requirements in time.

CSO: 3400/185

ZAMBIA

LOW YOUTH LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP DISAPPOINTS KAONA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

LUSAKA Province permanent secretary Mr Duncan Kaona has expressed disappointment over what he sees as "a sign of weakness" in the membership recruitment drive by the Lusaka district Youth League.

He said since the beginning of this year, only 507 members out of 14,003 had renewed their cards by March 31.

Mr Kaona, who was opening a district Youth League conference at Chongwe youth memorial camp yesterday said as the function was being held soon after the first quarter of this year, he was disappointed at the low membership.

"This shows weakness in the ability to recruit members in the Youth League," he said.

"You should realise that this lack of organisational ability does not tie in with the tag of militancy which the youth are always associated with.

"The reason for this should, therefore, be examined fully by the conference with a view to improving the performance of the league for the rest of the year," he added.

Higher authorities were not happy with "perpetual squabbles" that had bedevilled the league in its day-to-day operations in the wards.

Some of those squabbles could have been averted if those concerned had taken measures required in recognising that their own constitution demanded obeying rules, directives and instructions from higher authorities.

Mr Kaona told the conference: "I therefore urge you to maintain love for one another and not disrespect, cheat, backbite or have other vices as these could lead to disruption and disorganisation of our unity of purpose already enshrined in yourselves and deserving compatriots of our motherland."

He drew the attention of his audience to the many problems that confronted the youth in Zambia today

which included unemployment, lack of adequate school places and youth delinquency, especially in the urban areas.

Mr Kaona said provincial Member of the Central Committee, Mr Fines Bulawayo wanted to turn the Chongwe site where Party meetings are held into a conference complex.

He said the youths should promote their welfare that would improve their physical and mental wellbeing.

Mr Kaona urged the league to provide facilities to the youth for basic education and skills training.

The league should create an economic environment in which production and rewarding work opportunities existed.

The youth, being the life blood of the nation, must engage in useful activities.

He told the conference that the United Nations had designated 1985 as the International Year for the Youth and appealed to national and provincial coordinating youth committees to compile programmes that helped alleviate the suffering of the youth in Zambia.

CSQ: 3400/183

ZAMBIA

MUSOKOTWANE DESCRIBES ELEVATION AS VOTE FOR YOUTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Fanwell Zulu]

[Text]

NEWLY appointed Prime Minister Musokotwane has described his elevation as a challenge to the youth of Zambia.

"President Kaunda would like to see the youth of Zambia succeed and he is showing this by appointing a youth to this high office."

In an exclusive interview at Musi-O-Tunya Hotel in Livingstone a day after his appointment, Mr Musokotwane said: "Through me the youth will be judged, if I fail the youth will have failed."

At 38, Mr Musokotwane has made history as the youngest Zambian prime minister.

Asked whether he would be able to command respect from the old guard in the Central Committee and Cabinet because of his "tender" age, Mr Musokotwane replied: "It will not be age at work."

"I am only an instrument of the Party, I am a mere servant, I will be guided by those of my colleagues with more experience," he said adding: "It is not my show, it is their show."

He stressed that he was a tool of all the people, the Central Committee, Cabinet and the Party. "I do not see myself in terms of age in the performance of my functions."

"I owe my promotion to the youth. I am convinced that when President Kaunda was appointing me he was telling the youth of Zambia to take up the challenge and succeed."

"I pray to God that He guides me so that I do not let down millions of my countrymen."

On whether he would succeed in his new office, the former minister of General Education and Culture said he would put in all his efforts in his work and seek the guidance of

"His Almighty and President Kaunda to whom I am deeply indebted."

The Premier added that he would need the support of all in the Central Committee from whom he would learn a lot.

Mr Musokotwane did not attend the State House Press conference as he was at his village in Kalomo for the burial of his niece.

Asked how he felt on learning that he was the new Prime Minister, a delighted Mr Musokotwane remarked: "I was completely surprised and overwhelmed, I did not expect it and the idea did not occur to me."

At first Mr Musokotwane did not believe the news when his relatives reported it to him.

At the burial his elder brother asked him to go

and listen to the Press conference.

"I went back to tell him of the good news but he did not believe me saying I was joking, but when the police escort came to the village he believed that it was true he had been appointed Prime Minister," he said.

After the State House Press conference many Livingstone residents were surprised to hear sirens along Mosi-O-Tunya road as the new Prime Minister was driven in a motorcade to the office of the member of the Central Committee.

Later in the evening at the hotel a Livingstone resident caused a stir when he rushed to Mr Musokotwane and lifted him shoulder high at the reception desk.

The unidentified resident

who looked disbelievingly at Mr Musokotwane greeted him by saying: "Kebby, Kebby, you are the new Prime Minister?"

A smiling Mr Musokotwane replied and was immediately lifted. A policeman who was guarding the new Prime Minister stood helplessly watching the scene.

When asked to comment on the incident, Mr Musokotwane said: "I did not know what was happening, a man comes, grabs me and pushes me very high up."

Mr Musokotwane was first appointed a Cabinet Minister in 1979 in the newly created Ministry of Youth and Sport and in the same year he acted as minister of Labour and Social Services in the place of Mr Dingiswayo Banda who was suspended by the President.

ZAMBIA

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE LEADS TO SUSPENSION OF OFFICIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

A MEMBER of the Central Committee and two Zimco executives are being probed by the Anti-Corruption Commission, President Kaunda disclosed yesterday.

Speaking in a television interview with heads of mass media, Dr Kaunda said the three officials were allegedly involved in corrupt practices with one of the three parastatal chiefs he had suspended early this year.

Among those suspended include Zambia National Building Society managing director Mr Simon Mwewa, Zambia National Commercial Bank managing director Mr John Mwila and Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera.

Dr Kaunda did not name the member of the Central Committee and the two Zimco officials but said they were alleged to have connived with one of the suspended executives in shady deals.

The President disclosed that a general manager of a parastatal company and another man were being investigated for using the firm to further their own interests.

Dr Kaunda was being interviewed by Times of Zambia acting Editor-in-Chief Mr Cyrus Sikazwe, Zambia Daily Mail Editor-in-chief Mr Komani Kachinga, Zambia Broadcasting Services director-general Mr Humphrey Maunga, Zambia Information Services director Mr Daniel Kapaya, Zambia News Agency acting Editor-in-Chief Mr David Kashweka and television personality Mr Kenneth Maduma.

The President vowed that as long as he remained in office he would not condone any corrupt leader.

"I have received a report that a member of the Central Committee and two Zimco officials might have been involved in the case of one of the three suspended parastatal chiefs. They are being investigated.

"If the allegations against them are proved, I will act. There is no way I can defend that sort of thing," Dr Kaunda said.

He shared the anxiety of the Press on charges of corruption among leaders but the problem was that he did not have enough evidence to act upon such allegations.

He appealed to members of the public who had information to write him confidential letters.

"I would not mind being inundated with letters from private citizens as long as they are factual. I will treat all letters in confidence and people should not fear victimisation," he said.

He suspended one of the managing directors after receiving a letter from a private citizen. Dr Kaunda said quite often he did not know all the activities of his juniors as he depended on reports from relevant agencies.

It was therefore important that people, particularly those in the Party committees at places of work, should furnish him with information as well.

He disclosed that the Government was working out a social security scheme for all Zambians based on the findings of the Basil Kabwe commission.

He said this in reply to a question on what the Government was doing to improve social security of leaders particularly after retirement.

Mr Sikazwe who posed the question cited a case of former member of the Central Committee Mr Samuel Mbilishi who allegedly retired with only K17. He said insufficient rewards made leaders unsure of the future.

The President said the Government was working out a security system not only for leaders but for all Zambians.

He denied that former members of Central Committee had become destitutes because of inadequate rewards.

But he conceded that Mr Mbilishi had problems of land where he settled in 1983 since it was a protected forest area but this had now been solved as he had asked the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to help out.

There was another former Cabinet minister who had landed in problems after retirement, forcing the President to give him another job which was vacant.

The interview was pre-recorded last Thursday to mark Dr Kaunda's 61st birthday.

ZAMBIA

LAND ALLOCATION RESTRICTED TO 250 HECTARES TO CURB WASTAGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Government will restrict the allocation of land to individuals to up to 250 hectares to curb wastage, Minister of State for Lands and Natural Resources Mr Cosmas Masongo announced in Kabwe yesterday.

Mr Masongo said the commissioner of lands would not issue title deeds to people whose applications for plots had been rejected by district councils.

Councils had been empowered to recommend to the commissioner to repossess idle or undeveloped land from title holders.

He was speaking at the end of his two-day conducted tour of farms and residential plots.

Mr Masongo was in Kabwe at the invitation of Kabwe Central Member of Parliament Mr Wilfrid Wonani to investigate various issues related to land use.

He said the ministry had devised a new formula of allocating land to deter people

from wasting it and ensure that those retiring from their jobs had a share.

"We are going to restrict the allocation to up to 250 hectares for new applicants."

Those who wanted more land would have to prove to the commissioner of lands that they had exhausted the 250 hectares and it was put to good use.

"In the past many people had misused large tracts of land simply because they had title deeds. The documents are not passports to mismanagement of State land.

"We want progress. Councils that have not identified idle plots to which some people hold title deeds should do so now," the minister said.

The situation where vast plots remained undeveloped in council areas for ten years or more because of title holders had no funds should be reversed.

CSO: 3400/183

ZAMBIA

GOVERNMENT TO FAVOR IMPORTATION OF RAW MATERIALS OVER FINISHED GOODS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Government has been urged to stop issuing licences for importation of soaps and detergents and instead allow manufacturers to bring in raw materials.

Unified Chemicals director Mr Walter Bleecker and his associate Mr Amon Sibande said in Lusaka yesterday the Government should only allow the importation of tallow and other ingredients to meet the shortfall.

The two industrialists said the importation of finished products like soaps and detergents discouraged the use of local raw materials in industry and full utilisation of processing capacities.

The practice was a negation of the much-talked about policy of encouraging the use of raw materials in the manufacturing sector.

They argued that importation of raw materials instead of finished products made "good economic sense" as it reduced the import bill and sustained

employment in existing plants.

Newly established firms that had answered the Government's call to base manufacturing on local raw materials were facing stiff competition from the products of the well-established foreign ones.

The two men who are pioneers in the manufacture of soap from local raw materials contended that foreign soaps and detergents perpetuated Zambians' "yearning for foreign goods".

They pointed out that the manufacture of these items in Zambia started on a weak base as it was import-oriented with subsidiaries of foreign based firms doing no more than putting finishing touches to semi-processed goods.

The established local firms either import tallow or soap noddles for the manufacture of soaps and detergents. Tallow is animal fat while soap noddles are semi-finished products. — Zana.

CSO: 3400/183

ZAMBIA

ROAD EQUIPMENT DISREPAIR THREATENS CROP GATHERING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

DISTRICT councils in Southern Province will not be able to grade feeder roads before the haulage of crops next month because all 54 graders in the area have broken down.

The councils cannot repair the graders because the supplying company, Blackwood Hodge has not been given K2.5 million annual allocation in foreign exchange to bring in spares.

Kalomo district council workshop foreman Mr Thomas Kambule said yesterday that all the Champion graders bought from Blackwood Hodge in 1980 had broken down and efforts to have them repaired had been failed.

"The roads are in a bad shape and we are not sure whether we will be able to finish grading before the haulage of crops begins next month. The Southern Province Co-operative Marketing Union (SPCMU) is worrying us over the matter," he said.

Kalomo district council has

only three graders working to cover a wide area and the position of other councils was not encouraging.

The Mechanical Services Department (MSD) at Choma and the provincial roads engineer had been approached but they could not provide the needed spares.

Mr Kambole said the grading of the roads was already behind schedule and trucks passing through the roads would get damaged.

Blackwood Hodge general manager Mr Cyrus Ng'andu said in Lusaka yesterday that it was a pity maize would rot this year but the company had done everything possible to secure foreign exchange from the Government since 1981.

The graders were provided as a soft loan by the Canadian Government in 1977 but there had been no money to service them.

"It is a bad situation. God had blessed us with a good yield this year but unfortunately this will go

to waste because there is no money", the manager said.

He said the graders needed "ridiculously small items like cylinder gaskets, seals and ball-bearings to keep them running.

Blackwood Hodge had 215 graders in Zambia and 1,000 other equipment in the mines and Government and did not see why the company could not get a fair share of foreign exchange.

He said although the Ministry of Works and Supply permanent secretary Mr Fred Kazunga had said K1 million had been set aside to repair roads, there was no agreement between rural district councils and the provincial local government administration as to who was responsible for what roads.

SPCMU general manager Mr Thomas Mudala declined to comment on the grading of roads but said he would make a statement in the presence of permanent secretary Mr Pencil Phiri today.

CSO: 3400/185

ZAMBIA

NEW ECONOMIC STRATEGY ON UNIP AGENDA

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA will seriously map out a stronger economic strategy at the forthcoming UNIP National Council aimed at bailing out the country from its present economic malaise.

President Kaunda told a State House Press conference yesterday that in addition, the Party and its Government will launch an ambitious resettlement programme of about half a million people who will be taught to use ox-power rather than rely on tractors for increased food production.

He said that the economy was in bad shape owing to the monumental problems of shortage of foreign exchange coupled with high prices of imported goods and oil.

As part of the nation's continued efforts to find ways of revamping the economy, he said, representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were currently engaged in serious talks with government officials.

"We have been facing tremendous problems and we are still faced with grave problems of immense complexities. I agree that we have made mistakes of not organising properly the little foreign exchange that comes

into our coffers," he said.

He said although the nation was trying hard to overcome these problems "we are suffering because of decisions made by other people."

The President said Zambia will continue to import oil as it has no choice just as it will also continue to pay heavily for imported goods.

He said the oil was needed to service industries while the country will have to continue importing goods since it cannot meet all its requirements due to low production capacities of industries as a result of the shortage of foreign exchange.

Apart from this, Dr Kaunda said, the developed countries were imposing a lot of decisions on the underdeveloped, for instance in deciding the prices of their exports.

"We have no say and we end up paying the price of being underdeveloped," he said.

He pointed out that devaluation of the Kwacha was not a solution to the current

economic problems the nation is facing.

"If we devalue the Kwacha, the pipeline will continue to grow thus increasing our debts and a vicious circle continues. As a nation we cannot sit down but we have to soldier on," Dr Kaunda said.

He thanked the World Bank for its supportive role in trying to solve Zambia's economic problems.

The President did not specify some of the policies the IMF have made which are unpalatable to the nation saying doing so would pre-empt the discussions currently taking place in Lusaka.

He said the new structural changes he had made in the Party and its Government leadership would enable the nation seek ways and means of strengthening the Kwacha and propelling the economy.

The President was confident that Zambia could pull out of the current economic problems through the many programmes the country was undertaking although it appeared that there was no choice but to toe the IMF line of thought.

ZAMBIA

UNION-MANAGEMENT STRUGGLE UNDERWAY AT ZESCO

Striking Unionists Suspended

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

FIFTY Zambia Electricity Workers Union (ZEWU) branch officials on the Copperbelt have been suspended from work for five days without pay by Zesco management for allegedly inciting workers to go on strike.

ZEWU general secretary Mr Adams Kaluba confirmed this in Ndola yesterday and said Zesco management had issued warning letters to all union members who went on strike.

The suspensions are with effect from Monday. One of the letters signed by administrative manager Mr Essie Mulonda and dated April 17 read:

"You are one of the officials of Zambia Electricity Workers Union who instigated your fellow workers on the Copperbelt not to perform duties on March 12 1985.

"The management of Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation has taken strong exception to your conduct and consequently you are suspended for five working days without pay starting from April 22, 1985."

But Mr Kaluba called on management to rescind the action because it was unjustified.

Management made no effort to consult the union even for a formal meeting, particularly since the strike did not arise from any dispute between management and the union.

The agreement between management and the union was that ZEWU was recognised as the sole representative of workers in the corporation.

"They cannot punish our members without con-

sulting us for any reason. If they are serving Government interests to which we all belong they must respect the existence of the union," he said.

Zesco workers on the Copperbelt went on strike last month in sympathy with their colleagues in the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) who were demanding the revocation of a Statutory Instrument ordering employers to stop deducting union dues for unions whose members went on strike.

On Thursday, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba called for unity among unions in the face of difficulties arising from the Government's move.

Union Threatens Corruption Disclosures

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 24 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

THE ENTIRE 1,000 strong Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) unionised work force on the Copperbelt has been put on final warning because of their participation in a solidarity protest which led to their downing of tools on March 12.

Zambia Electricity Workers Union (ZEWU) national chairman, Mr Muteta Mpapi and General Secretary, Mr Adam Kaluba confirmed the action which was meted out to the workers by the ZESCO head office.

The two officials immediately called on the management to rescind its decision and convene a consultative meeting during which the issue

will be tackled.

The officials charged unless the ZESCO management changed its attitude towards the workers and their representatives, the union was prepared to spill the beans on various anomalies and prove that the management is not working in the interest of the nation.

The action taken by management which means that workers will be dismissed from work if they contravened any company regulation from now on, is in addition to the suspension of union officials for five days without pay for the same reason.

"The management has not consulted us on the action they are taking both against the unionists and the workers.

So when we take our action, we will not consult them," the two officials said.

"We believe strongly that the management is working against the Party and its government because we adhered to the Presidential order to go back to work and everything was calm but now someone has come to stir trouble and confusion again," Mr Mpapi said.

ZESCO workers on the Copperbelt went on strike in solidarity with the members of the Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers (ZUFIAW) who were demanding the government's withdrawal of a Statutory instrument stopping management from deducting union dues from their salaries.

CSO: 3400/181

ZAMBIA

MOONLIGHTING OUT FOR CIVIL SERVANTS, PARASTATAL WORKERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Apr 85 p 1

[Textp

ALL workers in the civil service and parastatal organisations who own businesses will have to choose whether to remain in their offices or go into full-time business, President Kaunda has said.

Dr Kaunda said that all exemptions from the Leadership Code had been revoked.

Leaders in key positions in the civil service and the parastatal sector would have to abide by the Code as many of them were concentrating on their private businesses at the expense of production at their places of work.

Nobody would be allowed to operate in "two worlds" because this was not conducive to the development of the nation.

The President said a recent National Council resolution on the Leadership Code would be implemented to end all exemptions.

Production in the civil service had dropped because of inefficiency and corruption.

He implored the new Prime Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane to clean up the civil service as the struggle for Zambia's economic recovery had intensified.

"At the moment, I am not sure whether civil servants are working. People in key positions are concentrating on their private businesses.

"This has got to stop. The National Council resolution on the Leadership Code will be processed quickly to end all exemptions," Dr Kaunda declared.

The Anti-Corruption Commission was handicapped by the scarcity of transport and manpower but these would soon be solved to enable it to control the scourge.

The commission was doing its best under trying

conditions. It had made tremendous progress in most of the investigations and the President was confident that given the resources much more would be accomplished.

He emphasised the need for workers participation in the running of industries, saying this was a key to increased production.

The Industrial Participatory Democracy (IPD) which fell under him would be strengthened to make the concept a reality.

Dr Kaunda also reported that the commission was still pursuing cases of suspended parastatal chiefs.

These are: Zambia National Building Society managing director and former Lusaka Urban governor Mr Simon Mwewa, Zambia National Commercial Bank managing director Mr John Mwila and Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera.

CSO: 3400/184

ZAMBIA

KASEMPA DISTRICT IN ARREARS FOR WORKER PAYMENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 85 p 2

[Text]

THE situation at Solwezi district council where workers went unpaid for a long time has improved but that of Kasempa has worsened, Zambia United Local Authority Workers Union (ZULAWU) general secretary Mr Ndawa Soko has said.

Mr Soko said yesterday that Solwezi officials were trying hard to find money to pay the workers who had received their wages for the past one-and-a-half months.

"The management is trying its best to clear the arrears," Mr Soko said.

But he added that the situation was bad at Kasempa where the governor Mr Ndembela Daka said early this month that the council was broke and efforts to raise funds for its operations had failed.

Mr Soko said he had sent a union representative to the district and what he found out was staggering. Kasempa was in a worse position than Solwezi.

The council had not been able to clear housing allowance amounting to K30 a month for married couples since 1983 while the workers had not been paid salaries for the past three months.

"This is a lot of money considering that there are more than 100 employees at the council. Where will they get the money from?" Mr Soko asked.

Mr Soko agreed with Ndola Urban district secretary Dr Chishala Chitoshi that the Government was to blame for the shoddy performances in councils because it had ignored people trained to run them and had instead appointed ill-qualified manpower from the civil service.

CSO: 3400/212

ZAMBIA

ZCTU TO INTERVENE IN KAFIRONDA WORKER SACKING CASE

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Apr 85 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has stepped into the wrangle between the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW) and Kafironda of Mufulira over the sacking of 10 workers last September.

ZCTU assistant general secretary in charge of organisation and administration, Mr Samuel Lungu confirmed that the ZCTU had taken up the issue following a formal request from NUCIW.

The wrangle was sparked off by the dismissal of 10 employees last September 26 for their alleged involvement in a strike at the company in which workers also demanded the removal of their personnel manager, Mr Andrew Mumba.

They were sacked for allegedly instigating others to go on strike, a move that the union's regional office in Mufulira contested.

NUCIW general secretary, Mr Ignatius Kasumbu said that relations between the union and Kafironda management had soured over the issue.

He said in fact the management had told the union

that it would not meet ZCTU over the sackings because its decision was final.

Mr Kasumbu described management's attitude towards the union and the disputed case as "unfortunate and uncalled for" adding that for a company to fail to recognise the need to meet a union, even its motherbody the ZCTU, was a show of ignorance.

"The matter is now in the hands of the ZCTU, and Kafironda has refused to meet ZCTU. It is up to them to decide the next course of action," he explained.

Meanwhile, the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU) has accused the Party and its government of issuing statutory instruments and changing labour legal provisions to weaken and kill unionism.

ZULAWU Livingstone Branch chairman Mr George Chatupa told a meeting in Victoria Hall that the government was setting a time bomb by giving employers all the advantages and trying to turn the labour

movement into a mass organisation.

Mr Chatupa told workers who were shouting "shame, shame" that the government has drawn up a draft replacing section 19 and 20 of the Industrial Relations Act to turn the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions into a mass organisation.

The branch chairman also called upon the government to try and bridge the widening gap between workers and their employers caused by the biased ministerial statutory instrument banning workers going on strike if industrial harmony and high productivity was to be maintained.

Mr Chatupa said while workers should refrain from strike action, the Party and government have an obligation to protect the rights and aspirations of workers against machinations of employers.

He said employers have taken advantage of the ministerial statutory instrument empowering the state to revoke deduction of union dues.

— ZANA

ZAMBIA

TRADE UNION UPSET BY MAY DAY SPEECH BAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

WORKERS in Zambia have protested against the decision by the Party and its Government to ban speeches at this year's Labour Day celebrations by both political and labour leaders.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba charged in Kitwe yesterday that the ban had disturbed labour leaders who considered it as a suppression of workers' freedom of speech on their big day.

Mr Zimba said the workers had been told that they would only march before political leaders who would take the salute.

"Because of this, workers don't want to celebrate Labour Day in the manner the Party and its Government want them to.

"Despite all this the ZCTU has instructed workers to march, participate in evening events and receive Labour Day awards," he said.

The ZCTU boss claimed that the Party and its Government had tried to take over the organisation of Labour Day celebrations in 1983 — but unionists had resisted the move.

Meanwhile, Livingstone governor Mr Mathew Mkandawire has warned employers and labour leaders against sabotaging this year's Labour Day celebrations next Wednesday.

Mr Mkandawire issued the warning when he addressed a combined meeting of management, works councils, Party, works committees and ward leaders at Victoria hall yesterday.

He said there was a rumour that unions were advising their members to boycott the event and hoped this would not happen in his district because the celebrations were meant to appreciate workers' contribution to the economy.

"Why should you boycott your own baby which is recognised world over to appreciate people who are striving to improve the economy of the nation? We shall prove the rumour wrong by your attendance on that day."

Mr Mkandawire hit out at employers who stayed away from such functions and gave workers certificates without prizes for their outstanding contributions.

Managements should encourage increased productivity in their companies by awarding their workers reasonable prizes instead of certificates only.

"We are not begging and we know that the country's economy is bad but you can at least afford to buy your worker a vest or something to show your appreciation for his honesty, efficiency and high productivity."

CSO: 3400/211

ZAMBIA

MINE WORKERS COMPLAIN ABOUT PENSION PLAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

ABOUT 5,000 miners at Chambishi mine of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) have demanded the scrapping of the Copper Mining Industry Pension Scheme popularly known as the Mukuba trust pension scheme because it is not serving any useful purpose.

The miners, all members of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) made the demand at a stormy meeting addressed by MUZ deputy general secretary Mr Webby Kaoma at the recreation club yesterday.

The miners told their union to ensure that no further contributions to the scheme were deducted from their salaries as from next month.

Mr Kaoma explained how difficult it was to scrap the scheme without following the laid down procedure. Some of the dissatisfied miners walked away in protest.

They threatened to take action if the scheme was

not discontinued.

The miners demanded to know why MUZ chairman Mr Timothy Walamba tore the booklet on the scheme when it was presented in a white cover but when the same document was printed with a blue cover he accepted it.

The miners who were in an uncompromising mood said the scheme was introduced for them and it was up to them to reject it if they felt that it no longer served any purpose.

Mr Kaoma told them that if they wanted the scheme scrapped while most union branches wanted it, then it would continue.

He agreed with them that the interest rate of 3.5 per cent given to the members was too low.

The contributions to the scheme are deposited with the Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ).

The miners said they no longer wanted pension schemes after the Mukuba

trust was scrapped because they felt the Zambia National Provident Fund (ZNPf) was sufficient security for their retirement.

They felt that ZCCM and DBZ were benefiting more from the scheme because the bank was lending the money to companies for industrial development and they earned higher interests.

They said the supplementary retirement gratuity (SRG) scheme which was replaced by the Mukuba trust was much better as those who retired were given a lump sum to take home.

Under the Mukuba scheme retired miners are paid a monthly allowance.

"If the union and management force the Mukuba pension scheme on us we shall take action so the Government can order management to stop deducting MUZ membership contributions from our pay," they said.

CSO: 3400/211

ZAMBIA

HIGH OFFICIALS AMONG THOSE NETTED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Apr 85 p 1

[Text]

FORMER member of the Central Committee, Mr Sikota Wina, alias "Hussein" Wina, his wife Miriam and assistant controller of customs and excise, Mr Mulenga Moore, are among more than ten people detained by police under a presidential order issued on Tuesday in connection with drug-trafficking.

President Kaunda told a Press conference at State House on Wednesday at which he dropped former Party secretary-general Mr Humphrey Mulemba for former secretary of state for Defence and Security Zulu and former prime minister Mr Nalumino Mundia for former minister of General Education and Culture Mr Kebby Musokotwane, that three governments he did not name had provided him with useful information on a drug smuggling syndicate in Zambia.

He said the information yielded a list of Zambians and non-Zambians alleged to be involved in Mandrax trafficking.

"I ordered the detention of a number of Zambians in connection with drug trafficking. Four of them, a man and his wife and two Europeans escaped my dragnet. I appeal to them to give themselves up to the police if they are innocent and real Zambians," the President said.

He said the two Europeans who had escaped were working on the farm belonging to the Zambian couple.

The President expressed shock at the number of new cars running on Zambian roads and wondered how their owners managed to bring them into the country which was facing an acute foreign exchange problem.

LEAK

He said there was no doubt there was a "leakage," not the one associated to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, but to the drug-trafficking and the importation of the new cars by Zambians.

A police spokesman at force headquarters in Lusaka would not comment on the detentions nor would he give names of the detainees because they were all picked up and detained under a presidential order.

Advocates for Mr Wina and his wife Princess Nakatindi — Zulu and Company — said in a statement released to the Press that the couple surrendered to the police at 09.30 hours yesterday.

The brief statement read: "Mr Sikota Wina and Mrs Miriam Wina (Princess Nakatindi) were on April 25, 1985, detained by the

police under warrants signed by His Excellency the President under the Preservation of public security regulations.

"Mr Sebastian Zulu, lawyer for Mr and Mrs Wina contacted the police on Wednesday, April 24, for confirmation whether the police were looking for the couple. Mr Zulu arranged with the police and handed Mr and Mrs Wina to Zambia Police headquarters at 09.30 hours on Thursday, April 25. Mr and Mrs Wina were detained."

Mr Moore's wife, Elizabeth, confirmed her husband's arrest, saying armed police and others in plain clothes stormed their house early on Wednesday and picked him up. She said she had no idea what Mr Moore had done.

Another detainee was named as Mr Ibrahim Yusuf, 25, who was also picked up on Wednesday morning.

CSO: 3400/212

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

SWEDISH GRANT ANNOUNCED--It has been announced in Lusaka that the Swedish International Development Agency, SIDA, has given Zambia a grant of 47.5 million kwacha for the agricultural, health, and educational sectors. According to the agreement, which was signed in Lusaka today, SIDA will also consider increasing the import support program to assist Zambia reduce its balance of payments problems. [Excerpt] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/262

ZIMBABWE

ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING ESTIMATES PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 85 p 25

[Text]

HARARE. — The Zimbabwe Parliament has been presented with massive additional Government spending estimates of \$126,316-million (R159,893-million), which it will be expected to approve before the end of the financial year next month.

Second supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Assembly asked for \$10-million (R12,65-million) for the Ministry of Defence, \$29-million (R36,7-million) for the Ministry of Finance, \$17-million (R21,5-million) for the Ministry of Health and \$29-million (R36,7-million) for the Ministry of Education.

Lesser amounts are being sought to boost the coffers of several other Ministries.

Another \$26-million (R32,9-million) was tabled for the vote of credit, but an explanatory note to the paper said this

was for aid projects about to be implemented and the funds were already available from grants by foreign Governments and aid agencies.

Biggest bite of the military spending was for salaries of the militia, \$3,75-million (R4,74-million), and another \$2-million (R2,53-million) for stores and equipment.

The rest was spread over salaries for the army and general quartermastering needs.

The bulk of the Ministry of Finance's vote was for \$24-million (R30,37-million) for the Zisco steel works at Kwekwe in the midlands, which a note said was "still experiencing serious cash flow problems."

The Health Vote consisted mostly of grants to missions and local authorities, while \$22-million (R27,8-million) from the Ministry of Education Vote was for wages for teachers in Government-aided schools. — Sapa.

CSO: 3400/227

ZIMBABWE

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK FOR BULAWAYO

Haraere THE HERALD (INDEPENDENCE 85 Supplement) in English 18 Apr 85 p 14

[Article by Jonathan Maphenduka, Bulawayo]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S economy across all sectors of industry continued to show steady expansion over the last few years in the face of the depressed economic situation of the world and the devastating drought at home.

The Government's pledge to keep the country's mining and steel industries afloat has been amply demonstrated by the ploughing of millions of dollars into Zisco and a number of mines in the country to forestall their closure.

Mangula copper mines group has come under Government control and the Government and the country have reaped handsome rewards for this initiative in the form of revenue and job security for thousands of threatened workers, to name but a few.

The Minerals Marketing Corporation at the end of its first year of establishment on June 30 last year, has reported a record \$458 000 000 earned from the sales of minerals.

Forecasts for tobacco, cotton and maize are all beyond expectation, and even Zimbabwe's beleaguered beef industry, with lucrative exports to Europe awaiting foot and mouth clearance, has had a bonus with the end of the drought.

Commercial farmers have been paying record prices to restock their lands because of the general turn in the world and local economic outlook.

The picture is however different in the secondary sector of the country's industry, for the short-term, with the past year having seen a lot of factories in the clothing and textile industry retrenching labour in ever increasing numbers.

While there are no recent and reliable statistics of the level of unemployment during the past year, enough has been published that portrays a disquieting situation.

This situation would appear to be particularly severe in Bulawayo where, going by the number of reported factory closures and retrenchment of labour, the economic problems appear to have hit Bulawayo harder than any other part of the country.

The outgoing president of the Matabeleland Chamber of Industries, Mr Norman Nank, said recently that the organisation had been saddened by events of the last few years.

There was no doubt, said Mr Nank, that industry in Bulawayo had suffered from the drought more than any other centre.

A group of city businessmen, worried by the serious economic decline, have recently formed an economy revival group, the Boost Bulawayo Committee, to jack things up.

A spokesman for the group said last week the exercise was no easy one and it would probably be months before tangible results were realised.

Having deplored the decline of Bulawayo's economic life, Mr Naik was quick, however, to say the city like the rest of the country, had cause for optimism.

Recently the ESCO reported making a \$27 million profit last year. This, said the chairman, Mr Simplisius Chihambakwe, had been achieved despite a 4.7 percent drop in sales of power on the figure for the previous year.

Mr Chihambakwe blamed the decrease on sales on recession and drought, while attributing the increase in the ESCO income to the fact that increased costs had been passed to the consumer.

Electricity charges have shot to the sky in recent years to finance the Hwange power station.

Some of the major consumers who have been seriously affected by the increases are farmers who use power to irrigate crops.

A number of major irrigation farmers in Matabeleland have for a number of seasons left their lands un-irrigated to escape the cost of electricity, while during the drought years Zimbabwe has been forced to import maize at colossal cost.

The Government view is that the cost of developing energy needs for the future must be borne by everyone, including the agricultural industry that produces the vital staple foods.

In an interview in Bulawayo in March last year, the Minister of Energy, Water Resources and Development, Cde Oliver Munyaradzi, said developing the nation's energy needs was a costly exercise and everyone had to make a contribution.

He could not entertain the suggestion that the cost of power to the irrigation farmer should be at a level the farmer can afford to produce his crops.

The development power had to be paid for and the farmer could not be exempted from the full cost of development, he said.

As it enters the sixth year of independence Zimbabwe faces a host of economic ills, largely as a result of an acute shortage of foreign exchange.

Sporadic shortages of essential manufacturing materials — with Handigas currently one of them — are hampering speedy recovery of the economy.

The three-month shortage of the gas has affected an export of tools and hardware to Mozambique with a value of more than \$100 000 in foreign currency.

The spectre of sabotage of Zimbabwe's rail and road communications with Mozambique by the South African-backed MRM rebels is more than a ghost of unreality.

The Prime Minister Cde Mugabe, warned recently that sabotage by the rebels continued to interfere with safe delivery of essential commodities to Zimbabwe, a development which he said had forced the country to deploy contingents of the country's armed forces in Mozambique to guard supply installations.

Of all the factors that hamper the healthy development of Zimbabwe's economy, sabotage of our international lifelines is probably the most serious the country faces.

While Zimbabwe and its PTA and SADC partners are doing everything possible to reduce dependency on South Africa in the economic

and other spheres, the danger of frustration remains as long as the MRM rebels and their South African mentors continue their acts of sabotages.

The task will not be made any easier by division at home and it is imperative that all men and women of goodwill must work for the national good by facing the enemy as a united people.

ZIMBABWE

BIG STRIDES IN DEVELOPMENT MADE IN MATABELELAND

Haraere THE HERALD (INDEPENDENCE 85 supplement) in English 18 Apr 85 p 13

[Article by Charles Rukuni: Bulawayo]

[Text] More than \$20 million was spent on developing education facilities in Matabeleland North Province during the past 5 years, the governor Cde Daniel Ngwenya, said.

The Ministry of National Housing and Construction spent nearly \$7 million on the construction of a new primary school, 12 secondary schools and a vocational training centre.

It also spent a further \$4.6 million on extensions to existing schools and training colleges.

Local authorities throughout the province reconstructed 314 primary schools, while 52 secondary schools were also built.

"One of the most outstanding achievements has occurred in Binga," Cde Ngwenya said. "Five years ago there were 27 schools all going only as far as Grade 5. Today there are 52 primary schools and 6 secondary schools."

Comrade Ngwenya said the government put up 18 new clinics after independence. It also carried out alterations to the Ingutsheni Hospital and had three hospitals upgraded.

Local authorities upgraded 14 clinics to rural health centres.

The Department of Water Resources completed \$5,115,000 worth which included 18 dams, 42 boreholes, 64 sand abstraction units, and other infrastructure at schools and rural health centres.

The Department of Roads completed 68 km of new surfaced roads and 316 km of gravel. Nearly \$6 million went into this.

The District Development Fund completed a further 94 km of new roads, and repaired 1,328 km of road. This is estimated to have cost more than \$8 million.

Cde Ngwenya said the government also invested just over \$1 million on infrastructure at seven growth points.

The District Development Fund did extensive work in the area. This included the reconstruction of 1,264 boreholes, 115 small dams and three piped water schemes.

It also took care of 142 dip-tanks and 13 sale pens.

Cde Ngwenya said just over \$4 million was spent on the resettlement exercise. So far 675 families had been resettled.

Under the drought relief programme 154,293 people a month benefited from food handouts at a cost of \$6,450,000 while 1,854 per month benefited from the food-for-work programme. They were working on 32 projects.

Other development projects included the building of three police camps, an army barracks, a magistrate's court and 180 staff houses.

Under the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs, 400 projects have been set up.

In addition 60 registered pre-schools were established and 448 adult literacy groups involving over 10,000 adults are functioning.

Although hit by a security problem that resulted in some contractors refusing to bring in machinery into the area, the government was also able to implement a lot of development projects in Matabeleland South Province.

The Matabeleland South Provincial Authority, which is responsible for the construction of schools and clinics in the area, has so far spent \$6 million on development projects, said the governor, Cde Mark Dube.

From independence 323 schools and 14 clinics were reconstructed. This included the rebuilding of clinics at Esibomvu, Zhuluba, Mzimuni and Ntalabe. Five dip-tanks in the small-scale farming areas of Izimnyama, Tull and Somnene were also reconstructed.

The authority also built six new day secondary schools in Gwanda, four in Filabusi and six in Kezi.

It received \$113,239 from the Swedish International Development Agency for the construction of houses at 22 new day secondary schools.

The authority has so far completed 43 teachers' houses. It is working on the remaining 57 but has already received additional funds to build another 100 houses.

It has so far built four new clinics and is building one staff house at 20 clinics, 17 clinics are being upgraded.

In the districts, Cde Dube said, 10 piped water schemes were completed in Kezi. Two others being funded under the food-for-work programme are still in progress. Seven boreholes were sunk, 80 wells dug and 47 dip-tanks repaired.

ZIMBABWE

MASVINGO PROVINCE STRIDING AHEAD

Haraere THE HERALD (INDEPENDENCE 85 Supplement) in English 18 Apr 85 p 15

[Text] DESPITE the three years of drought tremendous progress was made in the development of Masvingo Province, the Governor, Cde Dzikamai Mavhaire, said.

Since independence 5 521 km of road were completed. These roads took in 8 910 culverts and inverts, 214 causeways and one bridge.

Cde Mavhaire said 1 436 boreholes were drilled, 388 wells sunk and 189 dams of varying sizes were constructed.

During the same period 343 driptanks were repaired although three were not yet operational. 27 sale-pens were also repaired.

Under the Public Works programme people were working on 18 piped water schemes, five irrigation schemes, 42 gulley reclamation projects and tree-planting in eight areas.

SCHOOLS

The Governor said 258 schools had been constructed and another 43 are still under construction. Twenty-three clinics were built and five more are still to be completed.

To ease the shortage of accommodation for teachers 65 houses had been completed, another 112 are under construction.

Cde Mavhaire said in view of the drought he was very pleased with the progress so far.

"It has provided us with a sound footing from which we can now seriously expand on the development process.

"With the expected bumper crop people will be in a much better position to contribute towards this development.

"Another factor that will help is that people have now been well educated on what development is all about and they now have the will and interest in it," Cde Mavhaire said.

He said this spirit was shown by the fact that in some areas people had embarked on the new "villagisation" programme.

ZIMBABWE

CO-OP MEMBERSHIP MORE THAN DOUBLED

Haraere THE HERALD (INDEPENDENCE 85 supplement) in English 18 Apr 85 p 12

[Article by HERALD correspondent Bulawayo]

[Text]

A CHARACTERISTIC feature of development since 1980 has been phenomenal growth of co-operatives, most of which mushroomed after independence and whose membership has more than doubled that of pre-independence co-operatives.

Inspired and spurred by the ideals and spirit of independence and socialism that put greater stress of self-help and communal ventures as opposed to pre-independence individualistic enterprises, the co-operative movement, despite problems created by drought and inadequate technical and management expertise, represent a successful story of one aspect of Zimbabwe's development since independence.

According to figures from the Department of Co-operatives in the Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development, the number of co-operatives has more than tripled since 1980.

During the pre-independence decade between 1970 and 1980 co-

operatives registered a modest increase from 312 to 376. But between 1980 and last year this figure rocketed to 1 334.

While membership of the co-operatives increased by 66 percent during the decade preceding independence this figure spiralled by over 100 percent five years after independence.

In 1970 there were 27 397 members in the co-operative movement. This increased to 44 863 in 1980. By the end of last year the figure had risen to 95 304 members.

Democratised after 30 years of harsh colonial rule since its formation in 1950 the co-operative movement now operates within the rules governing all economic enterprises with the main difference being open membership, democratic control and limited interest on shares, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Lands Resettlement and Rural Development, Ode Langford Chitsike said recently.

While co-operatives operated in both socialist and capitalist environment, the ownership of the means of production

and distribution of wealth within the co-operative movement were essentially socialist, Ode Chitsike said.

Before independence, co-operatives were predominantly of one category, namely, marketing and supply. But since 1980 new categories were added or strengthened.

These included the collective farming and non-agricultural categories which have now become a predominant feature of today's co-operative movement, effectively reversing the situation that existed before independence.

In 1980 there were 343 marketing and supply co-operatives and only 32 non-agricultural co-operative societies and one collective farming co-operative. By last year these had increased to 582, 493, and 259 respectively.

Turnover from the co-operatives jumped from \$27 275 463 in 1982 to \$43 324 212 last year. In January this year alone turnover shot up to \$1 486 103, according to figures released by the Department of Co-operatives.

Since independence nearly \$7 million had been spent on an extensive network of warehouses and distribution centres servicing the co-operative, Cde Chitsike said.

The range of co-operatives was now wider than any time before independence and the Government was constantly and effectively responding to the many challenges of the movement, he said.

Agricultural marketing co-operatives had marketed 24 140 tonnes of produce valued at \$5 022 123 by the end of December 1983. This figure included 599 head of cattle and 79 pigs, goats, and sheep. There were also produce of chickens eggs, vegetables and rabbits, Cde Chitsike said.

Farming co-operatives had harvested 825 tonnes of produce and reared 53 head of cattle and 384 pigs with a total value of \$388 040 during the same period.

Trading by two categories of co-operatives had accounted for a total of \$19 608 739 which included the sale of 500 000 tonnes of fertilisers and 3 100 tonnes of seed in 1983.

However it had not been smooth sailing for the co-operative movement. Despite the growth, more spade work was needed to improve the qualitative growth of the co-operatives.

Cde Chitsike called for more involvement of other Government departments in the development of co-operatives in order to remedy the need for technical and support services.

A massive in-house training programme had, it was noted, been launched, coupled with the re-organisation of the Department of co-operatives to bring in technical staff in management, audit and planning. Cde Chitsike said.

Generally all co-operatives suffered from insufficient capital poor management and lack of technically skilled personnel.

Such adverse factors had not stopped the co-operatives from being registered in increasing numbers.

The strength of the co-operatives lay in members' willingness to survive, Cde Chitsike said.

ZIMBABWE

PEOPLE'S MILITIA DESCRIBED AS SOURCE OF PRIDE

Haraere THE HERALD (INDEPENDENCE 85 Supplement) in English 18 Apr 85 p 24

[Article by Malachia Madimatsa]

[Text]

AN important milestone was reached on April 9, this year when more than 3000 members of the People's Militia staged the country's biggest passing-out parade at the Gabriel Training Centre, Marondera.

There are now nearly 9000 members of the People's Militia in the country. The original target was a force of 20 000, but it now looks as if this figure will be surpassed as there are new plans to train all able-bodied men and women between the ages of 16 and 65.

Formed in 1982 at the height of dissident activities the militia, or as it was then also known, the home guard, had as its main task "to deal with bandits and to defend the country". In the words of the Deputy Defence Minister (Paramilitary Training) Cde William Ndangana, one of the first Zanja guerilla commanders: "The People's Militia has to guard every district in Zimbabwe against the dissident menace."

However, the function of the militia has been steadily expanded in such a way that it has now become a unit of the regular defence structure under the Army Command.

The overall defence concept under which the militia operates was spelt out by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, when he said in December, 1983: "Our immediate task is to count our capability in terms of effectiveness as a defence force."

"The enemy must be annihilated so that our people can live in peace and make our nation secure in the proper environment in which it can work harmoniously for progress."

"The word must go to our enemies that we are no pushover. We are no strangers to sacrifice and we will certainly be a tough nut to crack."

"We are entering a new era in which the National Army, after the inevitable problem of the early integration of three separate entities, is building, steadily on its increasing experience, including actual combat, to ensure that it need fear no comparison with any one or question its ability to face any challenge that may confront it."

It is significant that the militia do not only train in paramilitary manoeuvres, but also being taught conventional warfare strategies and tactics.

The latest graduates of the Gabriel Training Centre received training in the use of medium to heavy weapons including the use of mortars and anti-aircraft machine guns. This type of training helps the trainees to switch from paramilitary duties to the functions of a regular army.

After their training the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe said: "You are thus equipped to handle not only the internal dissident and bandit threat as some of you have done in the past, but also the external threat which may be more serious than the internal one."

Apart from training in some aspects of conventional warfare, the people's militia is expected to understand the political orientation of the Government and the ideology of the ruling party.

"It is vital" said Cde Mugabe, "that members of the militia should understand the policy of socialism. This should be part of their training to enable them to understand the ideas for which the party and Government stand."

The need to defend the Government and its policies is central in the recruitment of members of the People's Militia.

This point was made clear by the Minister responsible, Ode Ndangana, who said in October 1982: "Although any able-bodied person between the ages of 16 and 65 is eligible to join the People's Militia, special precautions will be taken to prevent dissidents from infiltrating the unit."

"We are looking towards recruiting people who support the Government. This is why we insist that recruitment should be carried out through the agency of local leaders such as members of parliament, district administrators and councillors, and the local party leadership.

"These will make recommendations before competent officers begin screening the recruits".

Some leaders of minority parties have questioned the advisability of establishing a People's Militia. Their worry, as stated in Parliament, is that this unit may turn out to be a political armed wing of the ruling party.

Experience so far has more than justified the effectiveness of the militia as a reliable defender of the masses and their helpers in community development projects.

An example of the effectiveness of the People's Militia as an effective anti-dissident defender of the people occurred in the Gokwe area in 1982. This area had become a hot-bed of dissident activities. The paramilitary wing of the Ministry of Defence sent in 700 members of the People's Militia in the area and within a short time the bandits were flushed out and the security of the people was ensured.

In the Beitbridge district, members of the militia have built one hospital and constructed several clinics, built bridges, and helped in numerous other community projects.

The overall aim, according to the Secretary of Defence, Ode James Chitauro, is to establish at least a unit of battalion strength composed of members of the militia in every district of the country.

The People's Militia has thus become a bridge between the regular defence forces and the community. In centres scattered throughout the country, members of the People's Militia have become part of the local community leadership.

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

NRZ LOSSES REDUCED--The National Railways of Zimbabwe made a loss of \$2,8 million in December last year. This was, however, an improvement on the previous month when it lost \$3,1 million. According to figures published in the latest issue of the Railroader, the house journal of the NRZ, all figures for December were lower than those of November. Revenue fell from \$19,8 million in November to \$17,7 million in December while expenditure dropped by just over \$2 million from \$22,9 million to \$20,5 million. The railways also transported less goods in December than during the previous month. The figures dropped from 1,1 million tonnes to 913 000. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Apr 85 p 1]

CANADA FUND FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT--The first allocation of \$2,2 million from the \$15 million that has been earmarked by the Canadian government for the development of the private sector in Zimbabwe will be made available to selected companies in a few weeks, the Canadian High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Roger Bull said yesterday. Zimbabwe and Canada signed three agreements to this effect on February 4. The foreign currency allocation will be controlled by the Government and will be released in phases. In an interview after a tour of Dunlop Zimbabwe Ltd, Mr Bull said the allocation is solely for the importation of raw materials, spare parts and machinery. He said some of the commodities which were on the market in Canada were carbon black used in the manufacture of tyres, synthetic rubber, plastic raw materials and paper board used for opaque beer packaging. Mr Bull said his government had made a special arrangement with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare for the allocation of \$10,1 million for the training of Zimbabwean journeymen locally, in Canada and in Third World countries. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 23 Apr 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/227

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